The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5665. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Wreck of Eighteen Vessels on the South American Coast.

A Thrust at American Credit in England.

Ledru Rollin's Withdrawal from the French Canvass.

Religious Ceremonies at the Suez Canal Opening.

Effects of the Recent Gale in the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Storm at the La Plata—Eighteen Vessels Wrecked.

LISBON, Nov. 17.—Advices from Montevideo report a violent storm at the mouth of the La Plata. Eighteen vessels were wrecked, but their names have not yet been ascertained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Securities—A Cowardly Thrust by the London Times—The Effect on British Interests of the New Route to India.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The *Times*, in its money article to-day, referring to the movement of American bonds to Europe, observes that it is necessary to recollect that a people liable for debt are apt to complain of its burden, forgetting the benefits it brought them. An annual heavy payment made to foreigners has a more dangerous element of unpopularity than would exist in case of liabilities held at home.

The same paper in considering the effect the Suez Canal will have on British interests, says: "We are aware that in Paris and Florence, and even in St. Petersburg, there is great exultation at the notion that by the opening of the canal trade may be turned into new channels, and a heavy blow be dealt to the nation which made the best of the old ones. We will not allow ourselves to be discomposed by these illiberal prognostics. It was not the English who first sailed around Africa, or made settlements in India. No better favor is needed at Port Said than the free competition which availed us so well at the Cape of Good Hope."

FRANCE.

The Approaching Elections—Military Precautions—Ledru Rollin Withdraws—An Editorial Duel—Rochefort to Start a New Paper.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The morning's papers give the details of great military preparations now making to guard against disorders during the elections on Sunday. The journals publish a communication from LEDRU ROLLIN, in which he withdraws as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif, assigning as his reason for this step that he does not desire to cause division in the Liberal Party.

It is reported that the editor of *Le Pays* has challenged HENRI ROCHEFORT, for accusing him of collusion with the Police. M. ROCHEFORT is about to commence the publication of a new journal. Its title will be *La Marseillaise*.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Religious Ceremonies at the Opening—A Sermon by Eugenie's Almoner—Great Enthusiasm.

PORT SAID, *via* ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 17.—To-day was devoted to the religious ceremonies in connection with the opening of the canal. The solemn blessing of the canal was given by Pére BAUER, the Almoner of the Empress EUGENIE. He preached a sermon, in which he congratulated the world on the success of this grand enterprise, and thanked the Khedive, who, he said, had immortalized his name and reign by his coöperation in one of the greatest undertakings of modern times. He dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship which had been granted to Christians; thanked the Empress for the sympathy she had shown, and M. DE LESSEPS for the exertions he had made to bring the work to completion. He also returned thanks to all the other illustrious personages who had honored the occasion with their presence. The Emperor of Austria, the Empress EUGENIE, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Princes of Prussia and Holland, and many foreign Envoys assisted at the ceremonies, and the multitude of spectators was immense. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

SPAIN.

Volunteers for Cuba—The Republican Prisoners—The Bishop of Havana.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—Five steamers have sailed for Havana since Sunday, carrying from three to four thousand volunteers, well armed and equipped.

The Republican Committe here have remonstrated with General PRIM against the sending of Republican prisoners to Cuba. PRIM replied that he would consult his colleagues on the subject before taking final action.

The Bishop of Havana, on arriving at Cadiz, embarked for Gibraltar, but was arrested on board the steamer and taken ashore, and is now detained at the palace of the Governor of Cadiz.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel Morganatically Married—Rumors of an Early Abdication.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The *Gaulois*, of this city, to-day announces the morganatic marriage of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, of Italy, during his recent illness. It is rumored that he will soon abdicate.

PRUSSIA.

The Press Laws—The Control to be Relaxed.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Government announces its intention of "reforming" the laws controlling the public Press.

MEXICO.

Movements of Mr. Seward—The Cabinet—Political Affairs—Slight Shock of an Earthquake.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 12, *via* HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Mr. SEWARD left Guanajuato on the 8th and Queretaro on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 14th. Harmony has been restored in the Cabinet. LERDO DE TEJADA and ROMERO have been reconciled. IGLESIAS has been appointed Minister of Justice. The Government has pardoned and permitted the return of a number of Ex-Imperialists, including SALAZAR, DELGRADO and PORTILLA. The revolt in Michoacan is ended. Public opinion is much excited over the claims of Dr. BRINK. The journal, the *Two Republics*, denounces his pretensions. The journals are discussing the mysterious assassination of a lady and her child. Some parties prominent in office and society are believed to be implicated in the crime. The affair is under investigation in the Courts. Business is very dull. A coal mine of excellent quality has been discovered at Zacatlan. A slight shock of earthquake is reported at Cordova.

CUBA.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Several Persons Wounded—Plantations Burned.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—A report has been received from Vuia Nueva giving an account of an explosion of a locomotive which was standing at the depot. Engineers and several others were wounded. The steamship *Columbia*, from New-York, arrived this morning. The Rosarita and Flora Plantations, near Cienfuegos, have been burned. A battalion of mobilized volunteers have gone to Cinco Villas.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Additional Reports from the Currency Bureau—The New-England Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following items appear in the abstracts of the national bank reports of the New-England States, showing their condition on the morning of the 9th inst.:

MAINE—SIXTY-ONE BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$11,112,600
United States bonds	9,558,200
Due from banks, &c.	1,316,500
Bills of banks	169,600
Fractional currency	29,909
Specie	18,890
Legal tenders	1,127,890
Three per cent. certificates	10,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$9,125,000
Profits	2,207,596
Bank notes outstanding	7,454,000
Deposits	4,855,226
Due to banks and bankers	310,114

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—FORTY-ONE BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$4,653,542
United States bonds	4,672,750
Due from banks, &c.	1,019,936
Bills of banks	212,167
Fractional currency	9,974
Specie	2,729
Legal-tender notes	447,220
Three per cent. certificates	20,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$4,835,000
Profits	1,068,000
Deposits	2,206,000
Bank notes outstanding	4,286,560
Due to national and other banks	5,200
Bank notes outstanding	4,286,560
Due to national and other banks	5,200

VERMONT—FORTY BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$6,524,345
United States bonds	7,467,000
Due from banks, &c.	908,878
Bills of banks	91,000
Fractional currency	18,680
Specie	22,622
Legal tenders	581,984
Three per cent. certificates	115,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$6,810,000
Profits	1,310,200
Bank notes outstanding	5,929,140
Deposits	2,115,500
Due to banks	58,900

MASSACHUSETTS, (EXCLUSIVE OF BOSTON,) ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$47,813,500
United States bonds	40,244,150
Due from banks, &c.	6,665,609
Fractional currency	172,926
Specie	143,178
Three per cent. certificates	240,000
Bills of banks	883,024
Liabilities.	
Capital	$38,272,000
Profits	11,465,600
Bank notes outstanding	31,204,300
Deposits	21,275,230
Due to banks	970,200

CITY OF BOSTON—FORTY-SIX BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$72,603,400
United States bonds	33,237,550
Due from banks, &c.	8,677,327
Bills of banks	879,440
Fractional currency	66,519
Specie	1,057,500
Legal tenders	7,414,694
Three per cent. certificates	4,480,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$47,550,000
Profits	11,303,116
Bank notes outstanding	25,816,310
Deposits	37,567,892
Due to banks	14,869,128

RHODE ISLAND—SIXTY-TWO BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$22,484,888
United States bonds	14,710,100
Due from banks, &c.	2,433,037
Bills of banks	168,200
Fractional currency	42,675
Specie	41,327
Legal tenders	1,424,560
Three per cent. certificates	110,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$20,364,800
Profits	2,909,443
Bank notes outstanding	12,566,800
Deposits	5,896,000
Due to banks	1,143,645

CONNECTICUT—EIGHTY-ONE BANKS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$29,968,922
United States bonds	21,773,550
Due from banks, &c.	5,751,271
Bills of banks	329,802
Fractional currency	59,345
Specie	88,775
Legal tenders	2,340,740
Three per cent. certificates	205,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$24,606,820
Profits	6,252,268
Bank notes outstanding	17,619,416
Deposits	11,829,458
Due to banks	2,603,530

THE GALE AND SNOW STORM.

Heavy Snow in Maine—Snow, Rain and High Wind in Philadelphia—Telegraph Wires Down in the West—The Gale at Mobile.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 17.—A heavy fall of snow commenced this forenoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The snow storm changed to a violent rain with a gale of wind in the night. It is now clear and quite warm.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The weather turned cold last night and froze sharply. The mercury now stands at 34°. The storm prostrated the telegraph lines in nearly all directions.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—This city was visited by a gale to-day which caused considerable damage. The roof of the main building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad freight depot was blown off. Several negroes were badly hurt and one white man killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—The gale last night was general throughout Kentucky. All the telegraph lines south of this point were prostrated. Thirteen barges and two boats laden with 175,000 bushels of coal were torn from their moorings above Jeffersonville, Ind., and dashed against each other and the shore and completely submerged. The greater part of the coal was owned in Pittsburg, and valued at $75,000, and was not insured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—A fierce storm has prevailed, with but little interruption, for the past forty hours, and apparently extended throughout the Northwest.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—A heavy gale from the northwest swept over the city about 4 o'clock this morning. Many marine disasters along the coast are apprehended. A well-dressed man, name unknown, fell, or was blown by the gale, from the Baltimore boat this morning, off Sewall's Point, and was drowned.

The Storm in this City and Vicinity.

The effects of the late violent gale in this City have not been of such a serious nature as might have been expected from its severity. With the exception of the blowing down of a few of the most ricketty signs and dilapidated chimneys, the flooding of a few cellars along the riverside, very little occurred worth noticing. The blast was a furious one while it lasted, from midnight on Tuesday until 10 A. M. yesterday, and the telegraph communication with the coast was for a time cut off, owing to the destruction of a few of the poles on the Long Island and New-Jersey shores; but excepting one vessel ashore on Rockaway shoals nothing more disastrous has yet been heard of from the seaside. The rain came down in torrents during the whole night.

In New-Jersey the storm was equally severe. At Bergen City a canal boat, loosened by the violence of the storm on Tuesday night from her moorings at Communipaw, was dashed against some neighboring rocks and sunk. One of two men who were asleep upon the boat at the time was drowned. The other was rescued, but few hopes are entertained of saving his life.

At Newark a large tree, the trunk of which was eighteen inches in diameter, at the corner of High and New streets, was snapped like a twig by the storm on Tuesday night.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Peace Commission—Results of their Operations—The Currency Investigation—The San Domingo Negotiations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Indian Peace Commission met here to-day, Messrs. STUART, of Philadelphia, DODGE, of New-York, BRANOT, of Pittsburg, FARWELL, of Chicago, and BISHOP, of Connecticut, being present. Excuses were received from Messrs. TOBEY, of Boston, and LANE, of Indiana. The resignation of Mr. WELCH, of Pennsylvania, was communicated by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commission reorganized with Mr. BRANOT as Chairman, and Mr. FARWELL as Secretary. Messrs. BRANOT and BISHOP, who spent five weeks among the Arapahoes, Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas and other wild Indians, in the Southwestern Indian country, submitted their reports to the Secretary of the Interior some days ago. This was taken up to-day by the Commission, carefully examined and cordially approved. It also receives the hearty approval of Secretary COX, and will be embodied in his annual report to Congress. Other members of the Commission were anxious to visit the Indian country, but were prevented by sickness and other circumstances from doing so. The Committee on Purchases submitted their reports, from which it appears that they superintended the opening of bids for furnishing Indian supplies, and not only examined the goods in person, but had them examined by experts, so that, for the first time, perhaps, the Government got the full worth of the money expended, and received much better quality of goods than ever before. The report proper of the Commission will be made out by the Chairman and sent to the Secretary of the Interior in a short time. The Commission had a full talk to-day with the President and Secretary, at which it was shown that there is the most complete accord between all parties in reference to the whole Indian business. The Commission is greatly pleased with the general results of the new policy, and finds that the Quakers are thus far quite successful in their labors. Some suggestion made by members will undoubtedly be communicated to the agent by the proper authority. The President sustains the Commission in all it has done, and concurs in their plans for the future. The Commission adjourned this evening, and Messrs. DODGE and FARWELL have already left for home.

THE ALLEGED CURRENCY FRAUDS.

The suspected frauds in the printing of the national currency by the Bank Note Company of New-York are likely to prove mythical rather than otherwise. So far as the investigation is concerned it is proper to state that it is part of the original plan contemplated by Secretary BOUTWELL when the issue of the new fractional currency was begun. Thus he sent without notice a committee to the Government paper mill and the accounts were verified and found correct. Then he caused, in a similar manner, a verification in the printing division here. Next he determined to verify the work and accounts of the note companies in New-York. This intention was probably hastened by the appearance in circulation of several twenty-five cent notes without the Treasury seal. But the count would have been ordered all the same even without this suspicious circumstance. As a matter of course, the companies were not notified in advance of the Secretary's intention. The departure of the Committee for the purpose stated was duly noted in these dispatches at the time, though most of your cotemporaries sent them to the Sub-Treasury. The lady experts have finished the count in both companies and returned this morning. The report on the American Bank Note Company was made on Monday. They are forty-seven sheets short, but this is not to be taken as evidence of fraud, because the report on the National Company, which is not complete, may show them to be the number of sheets over. But, be that as it may, enough is known here now to demonstrate that the discrepancy in either company is but a few sheets, and it is not unprobable that they may yet be found or satisfactorily accounted for. At the very worst, the amount involved seems to be but a few hundred dollars. Mr GUTHRIE, who superintended the count at the National Company, will return to-morrow and make his report.

THE SAN DOMINGO NEGOTIATIONS.

It is hardly necessary to say that the detailed account of the progress of negotiation between this Government and that of San Domingo, which appears in one of your contemporaries to-day as a Washington dispatch, is wholly untrue in every leading particular. Senator COLE and Mr. O'SULLIVAN never had an official connection with the Government on this subject, and their visits to San Domingo were made wholly on their own account. There has, however, been no lack of effort on the part of O'SULLIVAN and FABENS, the latter of whom represents himself as the commercial agent of that Government, to convince the Administration of the desirability of annexing the island. Indeed, they are so zealous that it has been considered safe on the whole not to listen to their representations, and they have, therefore, received very little encouragement.

S. T. BLATCHFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

DANIEL N. TOMPKINS has been appointed Deputy Collector of the New-York Custom House, *vice* S. T. BLATCHFORD, resigned.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Meeting of the Society at Louisville—Generals Sheridan, Schofield and Others Present—The First Day's Business.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at 1:30 o'clock to-day. The meeting was called to order by General G. M. DODGE, First Vice-President. Generals SHERIDAN, WEITZEL, WILSON, MEREDITH and CORSE, of other departments, were present, and upon motion were invited to take seats upon the stage. As they appeared they were greeted with applause. Ex-Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was also invited to take a seat on the stage. General J. W. LANDRUM was introduced, and in the name of the Executive Committee and the citizens of Louisville, welcomed the members to Louisville.

General SHERIDAN was called upon to speak, and reluctantly came forward and thanked the Society for the gratification they had afforded him in inviting him to be present. He had always been in sympathy with the Army of the Tennessee; that the first star put upon his shoulders was by that army. General SCHOFIELD was called upon, and briefly addressed the Society. He said it afforded him great pleasure to meet with the members of the Society. He did not have the honor of belonging to that army, but he would always be glad to meet those who were. Generals WILSON, HAZEN, CORSE and MEREDITH and Governor BRAMLETTE responded to the calls made by thanking the Society for the honor conferred on them in inviting them to be present and showing them such distinction, and congratulated the members upon the pleasant reunion. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—Message of the Governor—The State Debt.

RALEIGH, Nov. 17.—The Legislature, having a quorum, proceeded to transact business. The Governor, in his Message, after the usual preface, alludes to the State debt and the general condition of the finances. He puts the amount of the State debt as follows: Ante-war bonds, $8,378,200; Post-war bonds, not a special tax, $8,836,855. The Post-war bonds are such as have been issued since the rebellion under the Funding acts, or such as were authorized by law before the rebellion. This debt is known as the old debt bonds issued to various railroad companies, the payment of the interest on which is provided for by special taxation. The aggregate is $12,600,000. The total debt bonded is $29,815,045; to this must be added bonds not issued, $4,280,000, making a total debt of $34,095,045. The Governor says: "I regret to state that the Treasurer has been unable to meet the interest on the old bonds. It will be necessary to fund the interest due on these bonds, and it is for the General Assembly to decide for what time the interest shall be funded." The message opposes repudiation and a further increase of the public debt, favors a liberal system of common schools, and recommends a change in the militia laws.

ALABAMA.

The Legislature—Political Disabilities—The State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—All the newly-elected members of the Legislature have been admitted to seats. The seats of Messrs. PROSKAUER and MAYO, (Democrats,) from Mobile, will be contested by their opponents in the Senate. Mr. PENNINGTON (Republican) introduced a resolution requesting Congress to remove all the disabilities of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The eighth annual Fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society will begin in this city on the 23d inst., and will continue during four days. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate a very large crowd. All the indications are that in point of numbers and interest it will surpass any of the *ante-bellum* Fairs.

THE ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL.

Interesting Papers Read and Discussion Evoked—Election of Officers—Closing Address by E. L. Godkin, Esq.—Adjournment.

The Institute of Architects met, according to adjournment, at the Rooms of the New-York Chapter, No. 925 Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, the Vice-President, R. M. HUNT, Esq., in the chair. After preliminary business was transacted, the first of the prepared papers was read. It was by ADOLPH CLUSS, Esq., of Washington, D. C., on

THE FUNCTIONS AND USES OF CHIMNEYS.

The paper starts out by asserting that the ancients were totally unacquainted with the uses of the chimney as it now exists among us; they had nothing of the kind. History does not record when the advantages of the chimney were first discovered, nor by whom the idea was first suggested. The primitive chimney of the Saxons was nothing more than a conical smoke tunnel, which extended no higher than the roof of the building. The Greeks and Romans had nothing more than a hole in the roof, through which the smoke arising from the fires in the braziers (fireplaces being then unknown) was permitted to escape. We find mention made of chimneys in France in the twelfth century, and in Italy in the fourteenth century. The draught, or ascending force of the gases thrown off by combustion, is determined by the law of hydraulics. Smoke is lifted through and upward in a vertical column by the density of the air outside of the column, and its speed and volume are regulated by well-known laws. Moderately wide chimneys are better fitted for their legitimate uses than narrower ones; but, in all cases, the orifice at the top should be proportioned to the velocity of discharge; otherwise the denser and colder air from the outside will find entrance, and by sinking downward through the unoccupied space not taken up by the ascending gases and heated air, cause the chimney to smoke. Besides this, the warm air of the chimney gets cooler and denser as it rises, and tends to produce the same result. The height of chimneys, above the roof, should be proportioned to the altitude of the buildings to which they belong. Seven feet per second may always be regarded as about the proper velocity for ascending smoke in every well-constructed chimney, and no chimney should have an area of less than half a square foot, and no flue should be less than sixty square inches in sectional area. To produce perfect combustion, 150 cubic feet of air is required to every pound of coal consumed. The most approved forms for constructing chimneys are circular or polygonal, because less frictional surface is, in these forms, exposed to the ascending gases. The best material that can be used is brick, because it is a non-conductor of heat; the bricks should be laid, however, with narrow joints, and the inside of the chimneys made smooth by being plastered, so that the least friction may be offered to the ascending air. The paper then recapitulates the causes of smoky chimneys, viz.: Insufficient height above the roof; too small or too large section of chimney; too large discharging orifice; friction of the air; action of wind and sun on the discharging orifice; contrary draughts; one common chimney for several fireplaces; openings left at the lower end of the flue. Besides guarding against all these, in order to have well-acting chimneys, the proper arrangement of fireplaces should be attended to. The paper concluded by averring that the community, in constructing chimneys, should rather consult men who knew the reasons why they did not properly perform their functions, than the mere mechanic who was acquainted only with the usual methods of erecting them. The opinions of professional architects on these points are worth more than the vague opinions of the chimney sweep and bricklayer, so-called practical men. Notwithstanding all that professional men might say on this subject, however, it is expected that the "smoke doctor" will still flourish, and find dupes enough to listen to his prescriptions.

This topic was discussed at length.

Mr. WILLIAM R. WARE, Professor of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, followed with a paper on

THE RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART IN ARCHITECTURAL STUDY.

This paper was in illustration of the point that while too much pains cannot be taken in the education of students to make their scientific instruction as thorough and practical as possible their artistic education is still their distinguishing quality, and that, in the pursuit of this, a thoroughly artistic spirit must be observed. The attempt to introduce the scientific method into the study of art, as there is a natural tendency to do, it was the object of this paper to discountenance; and to show how a systematic training was still possible, of which the spirit should be thoroughly artistic. The scientific aspect of art (the external aspect it presents to the historian, the philosopher and the connoisseur) is not the aspect in which the art student should regard it. He should, from the beginning, look upon it from the inside. He would leave students to follow their own art instincts, and would not confine or hamper them by the rules that govern the exact sciences.

Mr. RICHARD UPJOHN, the architect of Trinity Church, Broadway, then read a paper on

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE OF NEW-YORK AND THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

The paper opens by saying that the progress of architecture in this country is traceable in the elder works erected before the Revolution. A few of the colonial buildings yet remain—just enough to show us with what care the best of them were built, notwithstanding the very limited development of the country at that time. They give striking evidence of the taste and skill then prevalent. Most of them are built in the prevailing style then in use in Holland, England and other countries of Europe. The oldest are those erected in the Dutch colonies, and are to be found in New-York State, in this City, in Albany, and in the States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Some are churches, erected by the Dutch, in this City. One of the most prominent is the North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, soon, doubtless, to be demolished. Also the South Dutch Church, now the Post Office, whose days are also numbered. Old Trinity, thrice rebuilt, and St. Paul's, still one of the most prominent landmarks of the City, standing in almost pristine vigor, should not be forgotten in this connection. Scarcely any domestic buildings are left in New-York, and none of them are in their original condition. There are several, however, in Brooklyn. Probably the oldest house in the United States may still be seen in South Brooklyn, on Third-avenue near Green Wood Cemetery, with the date 1666 in wrought iron figures, forming the anchor heads on the outside. It is a brick building, built of bricks brought from Holland, and laid up with mortar probably made of shell lime. The gables are without coping, yet the mortar joints, exposed to the weather 200 years, are still intact. Albany, a quarter of a century ago, had several interesting houses, well worthy of preservation, but the enhanced value of the land on which they stood proved their doom, and they have been swept away, giving place to other structures of more pretentious character, but of very questionable superiority.

The paper then refers to the old Patroon in Albany, built in 1750, and which has lately been remodeled by its owner, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Esq., as being a most excellent specimen of ante-revolutionary architecture. Of domestic architecture we have many good examples in New-England—at Boston, Cambridge, Newport, R. I., and New-London, Conn.; all these have more or less houses illustrative of the works of the pre-revolutionary times, giving evidence of a taste of refinement much superior to that which prevailed immediately afterward. At New-London, old Governor WINTHROP's house still remains, a good example of domestic architecture. The ecclesiastical architecture of ante-revolutionary days is far superior to that of the subsequent period. There (in the subsequent period) every trace of refinement, of truthful expression and fitness of purpose was lost sight of. Not a vestage of sacred thought can be discovered in the houses of worship of this period. There are many specimens of colonial ecclesiastical architecture in Boston—King's Chapel, Christ Church, Battle-street Church, and Christ Church, Cambridge. A visit to these, especially to the first mentioned, will amply repay the student of architecture for the time he spends in discerning their beauties. Trinity Church, Newport, and the Library building in the same city, built of wood in the Roman Doric style, are also excellent examples of the taste displayed by our forefathers. It is to be hoped that the Library building will be reproduced in brick. Providence, R. I., has the best Renaissance spire in New-England—that on the Baptist Church, which has stood more than one hundred years. Faneuil Hall and the Newport State House are not so imposing now as they were before they were made to conform to the ideas and demands of this age. They are now greatly suggestive of whitewash and plaster. Let the mutilations be done away with, and let the old work be restored. The residence of the old Governors of New-York, corner of Broadway and State-street, opposite the Bowling-green, was, before mutilation, a good specimen of the first-class houses of the eighteenth century. The Livingston manor, on the Hudson, near Barrytown, the old Hasbrouck House, or WASHINGTON's Headquarters, near Newburg, were also mentioned as admirable examples of the older domestic architecture of the colonies. The Academy of Design should reproduce these on canvass, so that the idea of their general appearance should not be lost to future generations. Old and quaint as they are, we see, by comparing them with the work of our hands, that their authors regarded the law of harmony between a building and its surroundings better than we do at this present day. Our ancestors were ahead of us in this respect, and displayed their sympathy with the beauties of nature in a manner that is seldom expressed by us now.

The reading of Mr. UPJOHN's paper was received with loud applause.

Several members mentioned old colonial buildings still standing in various sections of the country. On motion of Mr. PETERSON, Mr. UPJOHN was requested to procure, if possible, the names of the architects who planned the old colonial buildings referred to by him, and to publish the same in connection with his paper in the proceedings of the Institute.

Mr. R. G. HATFIELD then read a paper on

THE ELEMENTARY TRAINING OF THE ARCHITECT.

Architecture was not merely building, but building well. The three great requisites of a professional were, in Mr. HATFIELD's opinion, fitness, stability and beauty. Nothing could make a first-class architect but hard study, long experience and a decided love for art. Yet we too often find very youthful candidates for the profession blessed with an inordinate amount of self-sufficiency. They launch out with great forwardness, and express their readiness to undertake anything, from a palace to a cathedral. Constant, untiring work is the only means by which one may become eminent in his profession. If the brain be left in repose, it will lose its power and shrink up. All real progress is the result of work, which Mr. HATFIELD contra-distinguished from labor. Accidental discoveries were generally credited with more than they were entitled to. Work is invigorating, while labor is exhausting. Work is the success attendant on application. This idea should be inculcated in the mind of every aspirant for architectural fame, and in order to have thoroughly-educated architects, we should have an institution in which to train and teach them.

After a short discussion as to the avowals in Mr. HATFIELD's paper, the meeting adjourned to partake of a luncheon, which had been prepared by the Board of Trustees.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The afternoon session began at 4 o'clock, and was devoted exclusively to routine business. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be directed to memorialize the Legislature of the State of New-York to pass a bill transferring to the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects all the powers under the "Law in relation to unsafe buildings," now delegated to the American Institute of Architects.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year, 1869-70:

President, Richard Upjohn; Vice-Presidents, *ex-officio*, Richard M. Hunt of New-York, John H. McArthur of Philadelphia; Treasurer, R. G. Hatfield; Secretary, P. B. Wight; Corresponding Secretary, William R. Ware; Librarian, Alfred J. Bloor; Board of Trustees, the above-named officers and Messrs. J. D. Hatch, James Renwick, Henry Dudley, George B. Post.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Examinations—Richard Upjohn, R. G. Hatfield, Jas. Renwick, Detlef Lienau, Henry Dudley. Committee on Education—E. T. Littell, Wm. R. Ware, Jno. Davis Hatch, Geo. W. Hewitt, J. C. Cady. Committee on Library and Publications—Richard M. Hunt, Chairman; Emlen T. Littell, P. B. Wight, H. W. Hartwell, A. J. Bloor, Secretary.

After electing the above officers the session adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

CLOSING ADDRESS BY MR. GODKIN.

At 8 P. M. E. L. GODKIN, Esq., editor of the *Nation*, was introduced, and delivered the closing address. He gave a history of the trades' guilds in Europe, as evincing the fact of man's desire to associate with those who moved in the same circle with himself, either professional or otherwise. Guilds were not unknown in the Roman world, nor in any civilized country. He spoke also of the change which had been wrought in the system of individualization; the *laissez-faire* policy, which men urged against the State is over. Matters of decidedly public character are being attended to by Governments more than in former times. The speaker then alluded to the fact that pretenders were creeping into the professions. He thought that quacks would always exist; but their presence should not deter the real lover of his profession from seeking to mount to the highest pinnacle of fame. In the speaker's opinion, all the professions were on the decline, so far as the talent of their members was concerned. It is asserted that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are no longer entitled to profound respect, because the character and calibre of the Justices are by no means equal to those of their predecessors. The profession of architecture must not expect to be exempt from the quackery and charlatanism that exists in other professions. It is among the oldest of those avocations requiring education as a basis for its successful carrying out. In the past it had occupied itself in designing palaces and cathedrals; but in this age, owing to the diversity of land-owning, it is for the first time brought into operation for the rearing of homes. The speaker advised a union among all who followed this profession, for advancing its standards and increasing its efficiency. An *esprit du corps* should be cultivated among its members, and counsel taken one with the other as to the best means of inculcating a correct architectural taste among the people; the first step toward accomplishing such a much desired result was the foundation of such an organization as this National Institute.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. GODKIN for his address, and after a few remarks from Messrs. HUNT, STURGIS and WRIGHT, the President thanked the architects from distant cities for their attendance, and declared the Convention for 1868-9 adjourned. The next Convention is to be held in this City in October, 1870.

Festival at the Water-Street Mission.

The annual festival of the above school was held Tuesday afternoon and evening at their rooms over the New-York Port Society's Mission, corner of Water and Dover streets. In the afternoon a most luxurious dinner was furnished for over ninety children, gathered into this school from the miserable habitations of the Fourth Ward.

The little ones feasted themselves upon oysters, turkeys, vegetables, pies, cakes, &c., until a unanimous vote by the uplifting of ninety little hands testified that they were abundantly satisfied. It was the best dinner probably the most of them ever had, and the best they will have again until the revolving of another twelvemonth.

In the evening the spacious Mission room was filled with a large and interested audience of the parents and friends of the children, where an entertainment of an intellectual character was furnished, consisting of singing and dialogues by the children, and short addresses by several gentlemen present, among them, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, of the Mariners' Church.

The exercises closed with the doxology and benediction, after which each child received a package of candies, raisins, &c., which they took to their homes.

This school is still under the direction of Captain E. RICHARDSON, whose indefatigable energy and work, for a man nearly 80, is certainly deserving of all praise.

AID FOR THE VETERANS.

Olive Logan on "Girls"—Lecture at Steinway Hall.

The clearing away of the morning's storm and the bright pleasant evening filled Steinway Hall with an exceedingly large audience, whom the continuance of the rainy weather might have debarred the pleasure of hearing Miss OLIVE LOGAN. The worthy object for which this lecture was delivered (aid for the veterans) also proved a powerful magnet, and Miss LOGAN may well feel satisfied with and proud of the audience which greeted her last evening. The lecture was a new one, to New-Yorkers at least. Miss LOGAN was introduced by Major C. W. COWTAN, commanding Post Sumner of the G. A. R., under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. Miss LOGAN, on her appearance, was greeted with applause, and said that in choosing the subjects for her different lectures she had always been influenced less by the idea of selecting a popular subject than by that of selecting one with which she was thoroughly at home. She had chosen as the subject of her third lecture "Girls," because she was acquainted with girls. Girls were her admiration and her sorrow, her delight and her despair, and in nothing else on earth did she take so deep an interest. The subject was also an interesting one to all. At first both girls and boys were babies. In the cradle there was no distinction of sex. But as soon as they can walk, while little Mary is told to walk modestly, keep her hands white and clean and her face free from freckles, little Thomas may do what he wants. To make the latter's heart glow, tell him he will be a man before his mother; but who ever heard of a girl made happy by being told that she would be a man before her father. Girls are naturally thinking creatures. While girls are still children, there is not much difference between them. But we now come to big girls, and I have selected half a dozen specimens whom I intend to introduce to you. First, the fashionable girl; second, the beautiful girl; third, the womanly girl; fourth, the Yankee girl; fifth, the Western girl, and sixth, the strong-minded girl. There is an old saw by a popular poet in answer to the question, "What are little girls made of?"

> "Sugar and spice, and all that is nice,
> That is what girls are made of."

Now what are fashionable girls made of? Some are all art and artifice. I saw such a girl at Long Branch. She sought the admiration belonging to her dressmaker. Whenever I missed her she had retired to dress. All her little emotions, jealousies and despairs settled about her dress. If a gentleman of ability tried to talk to her on general subjects she could only giggle, but if he complimented her on her dress she poured forth a flood of silly chatter. Yet, as nothing is created in vain, perhaps it is her fate to suffer matrimony with some brainless fop, worth nothing but a seal ring and eyeglass. Again, we have the girl who is fashionable, but also something else. Such a girl feels the uselessness of mere fashionable life. She despises the dawdling dandies and sharpens her wits at their expense. She has always some hobby, but it must be a fashionable one. Now it is art, now religion, now charity, and she goes into whatever is popular. The best outlet for this class of girls is in the so-called woman's rights movement. As soon as this movement is recognized by the fashionable world, its success is certain. Next, my beautiful girl. I mean simply the sort of a girl a man refers to when he says, "There is a pretty girl!" The fault with this class is that they overrate beauty of face, and underrate everything else. Of all the girls in the world, this girl is the most difficult to advise. Tell a girl that men don't care for a pretty face, and she knows better. Now, girls, let me say that I am on your side. I never saw a pretty girl but I wanted to take her into my arms, and kiss her. [Applause.] But neither sensible men nor fools can live on strawberries and cream alone, for, though it may be the most talked-of dish on the table, it is the roast beef that does the solid work. Keep all your beauty, but do not make the terrible mistake of supposing that beauty is God's best gift to you. There is a sort of girl, now the subject of much eulogy from the lips and pens of certain of the other sex, called womanly girls. These are termed the sole hope of the dark future when women acquire the ballot. This girl will say, I have no brains, and I don't want any; I want to be a woman. She thought it would be much more difficult to find women who would be candidates for office than it now was to find men who would *not*. For her part, she assured them that she would not run for any office, which ought to be some consolation. They said it was, in Boston. [Laughter and applause.] There was a woman in Chicago who naturally wanted a divorce; so she beat her husband with a broomstick, threw tumblers at him, and finally kicked him out of bed. Says the *World*: This woman never wanted to vote, or spoke in public, or wore pants, therefore she is a womanly woman. All unmanly qualities are unwomanly and all manly qualities are womanly. Next we come to the Yankee girl and the Western girl. The first is a very good type of a very large class. She can make a bed or demonstrate a problem with equal facility. A Yankee girl has strong opinions, and expresses them, too. She has also a keen sense of humor. The Western girl is nothing but the Yankee girl let loose. Western girls have to get into the prairies for elbow room and breathing room. It is now time for me to introduce my strong-minded girl, the favorite of all my girls. She believes in the power of the ballot in woman's hands to set all things right. J. G. WHITTIER, R. W. EMERSON and H. W. BEECHER have all pronounced in favor of giving women the ballot. The strong-minded girl is a womanly girl in the true sense of the term. No one loves the sweet place of the fireside more than she, but she does not refuse to go into the world when duty calls her. I have been unfortunate enough to awaken considerable enmity from the advocates of dress reform. With all due regard for the refined taste of the women who choose to dress in trousers, she did not feel it her duty to carry a green umbrella, wear pants, or a mustache. Finally, I wish to say a word on another matter in this connection, and that is with regard to the indecencies of dress on the stage. It was with horror that I saw a troupe of coarse English girls occupying half the stages of the country. I saw many virtuous actresses whom I knew to be without reproach thrown out of employment. Girls who, as reputable actresses had earned from $12 to $15 per week were tempted by the offer of $50 a week if they would sing vile songs or dance indecent dances. It was time for woman to speak. I was resolved that decent people should be ashamed to be seen in places where indecency was at a premium. For my action I was subjected to all kinds of vituperations and coarse obscenities from the lowest portion of the Press. But noble women and noble men wrote me letter after letter of sympathy. Every journal with a noble man at the helm stood firmly by me. Licentiousness was driven from the stage, and its goddesses compelled to fly. I can bear both vituperations and insults through the satisfaction I have in being a champion of the right. Every girl here can have this satisfaction. Cultivate yourselves to courage for the right, and never be disheartened. Learn to labor and to live.

Navy Yard Intelligence—Visit of the Junta Secretary of War to the Vermont.

Signor ALFARO, the Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta, honored the Navy Yard with a visit yesterday. He inspected the receiving-ship *Vermont* very closely. It may be remembered that he was placed under arrest at the time of the Ryan Cuban expedition.

The *Severn* left the Battery yesterday for the West Indies.

The second-rate gunboat *Pawnee* arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., and in two or three days will proceed to Norfolk, Va., where her boilers will be taken out, and she will then remain at that point as a receiving ship.

One hundred and fifty sailors arrived from Philadelphia yesterday.

HENRY VAN KEEP, sergeant of the marines on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*, deserted on the 2d inst., taking with him the mess money of his comrades, amounting to $97.

The Cuban Junta Investigation.

In the case of Commodore HIGGINS, late commander of the *Cuba*, the Cuba Junta commenced an investigation on Monday last. The testimony of experts was taken on Tuesday, entirely corroborating the statement of Chief Engineer FRENCH in regard to the poor quality of the coal furnished to the *Cuba*. The investigation will be resumed on Friday. The evidence, so far, is greatly in favor of Commodore HIGGINS.

Republican Judiciary Convention.

The Republican Nominating Convention for the Ninth Judicial District met last evening at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and, at about 11 o'clock, agreed upon candidates. The nominations were: For Police Justice, GEO. B. WEBSTER; for Civil Justice, WM. H. DECAMP.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Singular Phases of Social Life in England.

Wife Beating as a National Institution.

Russia Suspected of Intrigue in Dalmatia.

Leading Spanish Statesmen on the Monarchy.

The French steamship *Lafayette*, which left Havre Nov. 4, and Brest Nov. 6, and the German steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Nov. 3, and Havre Nov. 6, both reached this port yesterday. Captains ROUSSEAU and MEIR will both accept thanks for late continental papers, and also for their prompt delivery of our correspondence, selections from which are printed below.

ENGLAND.

Perils of Walking in London Fogs—Irish Disaffection—Cowardice and Brutality Among Englishmen—Mr. Roebuck on the Workingmen—The Land Question—Various Matters, Social and Political.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.

The short days and the smoky skies of a London November have come. It is dark at 4 P. M. now, and a little denser mixture of fog and smoke will compel us to burn our gas all day. Even that will not always enable us to get about the streets in comparative safety—for more people are killed in the London streets than on all the railways of the United Kingdom.

Another great man has fallen—the richest man in England I believe; perhaps the richest in Europe. The income tax returns are not published here. A man's wealth is one of those personal matters they do not put in the papers. The popular idea has been that the Marquis of WESTMINSTER had an income of a guinea a minute. Lord GROSVENOR, the new Marquis, owns some square miles of the finest part of London, and large estates elsewhere.

I noticed in my last letter the fact that the usual loyal toasts were not drank at a Tenant Right meeting at Castlebar. But there are other Irishmen, it seems, no better disposed to drink Her Majesty's health. The *Irish Times* says that at a visitation dinner given the other day by Archbishop TRENCH to about fifty of the Protestant clergy of Kildare, the toast of "The Queen" was received in "solemn silence, and not more than one-third of the clergy present drank it." The Prince of WALES found quite as little favor, while Lord SPENCER, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant, was absolutely hooted from his accustomed place in the list of "loyal and patriotic toasts." It is observed that orange is mingled with green in Irish processions.

Mr. BROADHEAD, a trades' unionist, who distinguished himself at Sheffield some time ago by confessing that he had hired men to commit several murders and various outrages, found so many difficulties in the way of renewing his license as a public housekeeper that he determined to emigrate to America. To this end he took a farewell benefit a few nights ago, at a music hall, crowded by his admirers, and, dressed in solemn black, made a pathetic parting speech and was much applauded.

But Sheffield has not got over its old habits. For some time back the non-unionist colliers have not been able to go to or from their work without an escort of Police. The other day one of them attempted to go home from the pit in which he was working when he was set upon by five union men, beaten and kicked. His cowardly fellow-workmen did not dare to go to his assistance, nor to go home until the Police came to protect them.

And I note in many newspapers complaints of the cowardice of one part of the people of this country, as well as of the ruffianism of others. Men, and even women, are beaten and even murdered in the presence of crowds who will not interfere to protect them. In the case of a recent murder at a railway station, the poor woman who was killed begged for protection, but no one interfered, and the man shot her and then beat her head in pieces, and walked over to commit a second murder, and, for anything that appears, he might have killed all the people on the platform. Wife beating is so common that some newspapers advocate flogging as a punishment—"short, sharp and decisive." But it is urged, the *Star* says, "that there is plenty of wife beating among the well-to-do classes, especially among the beneficed clergy. This is probably only too true; but it is no argument against specially severe penalties for the offence, provided the beneficed clergyman who is convicted of beating his wife receives the same quantity of whipping as a costermonger or bricklayer would under similar circumstances;" and it adds that "brutal maltreatment of wives is a sort of plague among us, and, besides general sanitary and preventive measures, we must do something to effect a sudden and decisive breach in what is an established custom and tradition in whole regions and tracts of our towns." It is a curious fact that even policemen seem to have scruples about interfering with a man who is beating his wife, recognizing this as one of the privileges of a free Englishman. Even a London policeman made the excuse for not protecting a woman from a savagely brutal assault, that he thought the man who was inflicting it was her husband. And the Police, so long considered a model institution, are getting into bad odor. It is charged in high quarters that they are becoming negligent, drunken, corrupt and generally demoralized. Other large towns complain as well as London, that whole districts are given up to rowdyism and outrage, and that there is favoritism and corruption. The Police are said to levy blackmail on liquor dealers, keepers of disorderly houses and prostitutes. Tradesmen pay so much a week for the privilege of disobeying corporation ordinances—and who can know how many burglars and thieves, well known to the Police, pay them for looking the other way.

As I do not wish to be suspected of carelessness or injustice, I will take one fair average town—that of Birmingham—for example. The Police force is 402, and costs about $100,000 a year. The town has 889 known thieves and depredators; 58 receivers of stolen goods; 437 suspected persons; 225 resorts of thieves and prostitutes; 165 houses of ill-fame; 255 other houses of bad character. Last year out of 2,034 cases of crime there were 696 arrests, and 402 were committed for trial, of whom perhaps three-fourths were convicted.

But the revelations made at a recent meeting of the Watch Committee, and complaints in the public papers, show a perhaps worse state of things than even this broad margin of impunity. Policemen, it was stated, were constantly going into public houses and receiving glasses of ale to keep their eyes shut. One member of the Committee heard a policeman boast that he had in this way drank sixteen glasses of ale in one evening—not lager beer, but English ale. The evidence of policemen could secure or defeat the renewal of a publican's license. Four residents in a central street in Birmingham came to the Committee to beg protection from the violence and shocking language of the roughs. The shopkeepers were obliged to put up their shutters and people had to go to bed in the dark, to avoid having their windows broken. Boys and girls 16 or 17 years old sat on the steps on Sundays and used filthy language, bonnetted, or jumped on the backs of passers-by. If a policeman came into the street 200 or 300 boys gathered round him, putting their fingers to their noses, and making all sorts of fun of him. As to arresting them for bad language, it would be necessary to bring them all in, for they did not know how to express themselves without using disgusting words. It was of no use to fine them, for the fines were collected among the roughs. Sober citizens walking out with their wives and daughters are disgracefully assaulted and insulted.

It must strike you as remarkably appropriate that the National Education League, which goes for the compulsory education of these young hopefuls, should have its headquarters in Birmingham.

And this reminds me of a very sensible speech just made by Mr. ROEBUCK, who used to be very popular in America, but who, from manifesting a decided preference for what he considers English interests, seems to have lost something of his former prestige. But Mr. ROEBUCK never opens his mouth in public without saying something worth hearing, and, as to his animosities, he is only a little more frank than many others, and his bark is worse than his bite. In his speech at the Dewsbury Mechanics' Institute he said he had long ago been abused for advocating the very measure of compulsory education that was now seen to be a necessity; but he did not agree with many in the object of such education. It is not to lift the working man from his sphere, but to make him happy in it. He continued:

"GEORGE STEPHENSON was a working man. Now, on the day GEORGE STEPHENSON was born into the world were also born many millions of working men. How many out of these millions raised themselves out of their sphere? A very, very small number. GEORGE STEPHENSON so raised himself, but the millions remain; and is it not a much more worthy object to make the millions happy in their station than to make one famous? I have put myself into the position of a man who has to work with his hands. I have put myself into his house, into his cottage, and I have said to myself, what would conduce to the happiness of that man? I have looked around me, I have glanced through the various classes of society, and I have seen that among the upper classes the manners of that class conduce to the happiness of its members. Then, I ask, why should not the manners of the upper class descend to the other classes? Why should the man who makes £200 or £300 a year by his mechanical labor be a rude, coarse, brutal fellow? There is no reason why he should be so. Why should he not be like—aye, I will say, like a gentleman? Why should not his house be like my house? When I go home from my labor what do I find? I find a cheerful wife. I find an elegant, educated woman. I have a daughter; she is the same. Why should not you find the same happy influences at home? I want to know why when the workingman comes from his daily labor to his home he should not find his table spread as mine is spread; why he should not find his wife well-dressed, cleanly, loving, kind, and his daughter the same; why he should not find his daughter and his wife as I find mine? I want this to sink deeply into the mind of the workingman. Depend upon it, if you could induce good, kindly manners among you all, if you could be ceremonious gentlemen, to your wives, to your women—for I will use that good old English phrase—you would be far happier in your families. The workingman is to be educated to be a gentleman. Mark the phrase. Understand the word. 'A gentleman' means 'a man of gentle manners;' a 'gentleman' means 'man of enlarged knowledge,' who does to his neighbor what he wishes his neighbor to do to himself. He is kind and gentle in all his intercourse with the rest of the world, and he sinks himself when he is considering the benefit of the community."

Now I freely admit that Mr. ROEBUCK deserves universal detestation for his bad taste in preferring England to America, and for shaking hands with REVERDY JOHNSON, or JEFF. DAVIS, or whoever it was he shook hands with; still, I think it must be admitted that he made a very sensible speech to the workingmen of Dewsbury.

The more advanced members of the late Reform League have reorganized for social as well as political reform, and are engaged in discussing the land question, as it affects both England and Ireland. At their last meeting it was all but unanimously resolved "that the natural elements, earth, air and water, with their natural products, are the rightful inheritance and birthright equally of all the inhabitants of a country, of which no human power can justly deprive them; that the creation of property in land was a blunder and a crime." In supporting this resolution which I have very much condensed and softened, Mr. BRADLAUGH said that the object of the League were, as he understood, to take the land and the political power as rapidly as possible out of the hands of those who had it. If it was not done by some step on the part of the governing classes very rapidly, it would be done against them in a fashion which they had been accustomed to see on the Continent, but which had not been generally advocated in this country. As Englishmen they did not mean to put up with the present state of affairs much longer. Another resolution in favor of the State taking possession of all the land and holding it for the benefit of the people was passed with equal unanimity. This course was urged:

"In order to avert the otherwise inevitable calamity of violent convulsions, and the terrible alternative—a sanguinary and bloody revolution—as no power could control the exasperation or rage for vengeance that would necessarily ensue should the mass of the people become fully aware of the heinousness of the system by means of which they have for ages been robbed and murdered."

Thus it seems that it will not be safe to educate the people until they will have their rights restored to them; and it is scarcely safe to give them their rights until they have been educated, as Mr. ROEBUCK says, to behave like gentlemen.

On this point a writer in the *Times* gives what may be a warning to some on both sides of the Atlantic, in an account of the manners and morals of the emancipated serfs in Russia. The peasants, it is said, have taken to idleness and the bottle. Fully one-third have given up tilling the soil and become paupers—a burden upon the remainder.

"As long as he was a serf the peasant was constrained by his master to perform his share of work on the land allotted to the commune; now that he is free, and has no one to flog him into industry, the little interest he has in cultivating land not his own does not suffice to make him work. Worse than this, the same communistic principle which renders a large portion of the men indolent involves the more respectable in the general poverty. The commune being regarded as one and indivisible, those having money are made to pay for those having none, and if the latter are numerous the others must succumb at last. Ever since the emancipation of the peasantry the quantity of seed sown and corn reaped has been steadily on the decrease, while drunkenness and crime have risen to an alarming height."

While our London Reform Leaguers have taken a step in advance—planting their feet firmly upon the land—one of their most eloquent members, Mr. MANTLE, who resides in Birmingham, is running for a municipal office. Of course he is violently attacked by the Tory Press. A few nights ago he made a speech defending himself. He was accused of beginning a speech in the un-English fashion of "ladies and gentlemen;" but as there were 150 female voters in the ward he hoped to represent, he saw no impropriety in addressing them. The Tory paper accused him of having been a clown:

"He had been a jester in a circus, and was not ashamed of it. He was not aware that a man who happened to occupy that position was under any particular social ban. When he acted as a clown he did it well, and to the satisfaction of his audiences."

It was said that he had been in prison, but it was for twenty-one months as a political offender. The Tories said that he was a "Welsher"—that is a man who made bets and refused to pay when he lost. He had made bets on horse races and always paid, except in one case, when by a conspiracy against him he lost £800, which he honorably repudiated, and any one who called him a welsher for that was a fool and a liar. Mr. MANTLE keeps a public house, and on that account is opposed by the teetotalers.

I see no reason why a politician, a sporting man, a circus clown, a political martyr of 1848, and a Reform League leader, a very clever and eloquent one, as I can testify, should not make a first-rate Alderman. As to the beer question, if those who make beer go to Parliament why should not those who sell beer aspire to municipal honors. Mr. STANSFELD, a brewer, is a member of the Cabinet; Mr. BUXTON, a brewer, is one of the most influential members of Parliament. There are, I believe, more than a dozen brewers of ale in the House of Commons. One of them, Mr. A. BASS, M. P., was married a few days ago, at Burton-on-Trent, amid great rejoicings. Dovecliffe and the village of Stretton put on a festive appearance, and the church was handsomely decorated:

"After the ceremony," we are told, (the Stretton school children strewing flowers before the bride and bridegroom as they left the church,) "the wedding *cortège* returned to Dovecliffe, where a numerous party of guests sat down to the wedding breakfast. In the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for Mr. BASS' town house. They will spend the honeymoon in Italy.

"Among the presents which the newly-married pair have received are the following: A silver breakfast service, in mahogany case, subscribed for by sixty-seven tradesmen of Burton connected with the Rangemore (Mr. BASS') estate, and Rev. R. F. MUMFORD and friends at Rangemore; a silver cup, from the members and ex-members of the Eighth Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, Burton Division, of which Mr. ARTHUR BASS is Captain; a silver gilt centrepiece, from the heads of departments in the brewery; a silver tankard, from the brewers, maltsters and clerks; a silver salver, engraved with representations of the several trades in the establishment, from the working men; a silver claret jug, from the coopers; and a hunting whip, from the men at the steam saw mill. For the workpeople and school children, at Stretton and Clay Mills, a dinner and tea were provided, and at the Burton Union Workhouse a bountiful supply of roast beef and plum pudding, tea and plum cake, must have suggested to the inmates that Christmas was come uncommonly early this year. Domestic and private rejoicing was provided for by the gift to each married workingman in Messrs. BASS' establishment of 5s., to each single man 3s. 6d., and to every boy 2s. In addition to this, each widow on pension from the firm received 3s. 6d., and widows' children 2s. each. The town of Burton, for which the enterprise of the firm of BASS has done so much, and in which the bridegroom is highly popular, was by no means left out of the comprehensive programme of festivity. Invitations were given to the townspeople and neighbors, to the number of about three hundred, to partake of a truly noble banquet in the branding room—the spacious dining hall in which the dinner of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society was lately held—which was suitably decorated for the occasion."

I give these particulars because I am sure that every lover of Bass' pale ale will be interested in reading them. And even those who prefer ALLSOPP need not slight them—for Mr. ALLSOPP was among the distinguished guests. And really, could a Duke have done better? Many a Duke would give his stars and garters to have the incomes of these great Burton brewers. And to think that every glass of "bitter" I imbibe helps to pay for all this more than princely munificence. When our Princes marry we never hear of such public and private rejoicings. But our Princes may be hard up, while the house of BASS enjoys "the potentiality of creating wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has decided that reciprocity will not restore the cotton trade to Lancashire. They do not know what will, though they have a prejudice in favor of cheap cotton. But if benighted foreigners insist on paying two or three prices for what they buy of Englishmen, they see no reason why Englishmen should pay more than they need to for what they purchase from other countries. People talk about reciprocity much as our loyal people at one time did about a compromise. There is great virtue in a word of five syllables.

But the real fact of the matter is not far to look for. The *Times* of Thursday fairly admits that the commercial position of England "has really been threatened by the fair rivalry of Continental competitors." It says:

"A trip across the Channel must satisfy any person of the fact. The evidence not only of national wealth, but national enterprise, is conspicuous on all sides. New buildings, new establishments, new roads, new markets, greet the eye in quick succession, and commercial industry is as plainly manifest as in England. All this while, too, there survives that superiority of national taste which always gave the foreigner an advantage, and which is improved to the utmost by a system of technical education under the control of the State."

One firm in Manchester has recently imported calicos from the continent to the extent of £80,000. France sends to England, £1,600,000 of cotton tissues, and imports £72,000 of cloth. The silk trade, England has almost entirely lost. In the five eastern departments of France, £8,000,000 are invested in cotton manufactories; 60,000 hands are engaged in spining and weaving, and in printing, 16,000. France not only supplies her own cotton goods, but exports as much more.

This is not all. The industry of England, while it is confessedly lacking in intelligence and taste, is terribly overweighted by taxation. English taxes amount to about £3 16s. ($17 50, gold) per head—£17 10s. to each family of five persons. In the Canton of Basle, Switzerland, which has taken silkweaving from Coventry, the whole taxes of 70,000 population are less than £500 per annum, and no one pays any taxes unless he has over 1,000 francs income. The Federal tax is about $1 50 a head. The people of the continent are better educated than the English; they are naturally more artistic, they are very much more frugal and temperate; they own their land, and their taxes are no comparison. To compete with the continent England must have universal education, æsthetic culture, simple and frugal habits, a new land system and some kind of riddance of the burdens now weighting them so heavily—the national debt, pauperism, intemperance, &c. It is not easy to see how a nation five per cent. paupers, thirty per cent. illiterate, largely drunken and profligate, paying heavy rents and taxes can hold its own; but it is a strong, plucky, enterprising stock, and may yet do well in the old, as well as in the new world. There is a frank confession of faults and a manly grappling with difficulties which promise much. Blood is thicker than water, and I doubt if there is an American of the older stock who really wishes any harm to the old country. To Irishmen and their descendants, England is of course robber, tyrant and enemy. Great magnanimity is needed to make a conquered race love its conqueror, and it is only of late that England has begun to be magnanimous or even just to Ireland—I mean in intention, for very little has yet been done in act. For the lack of practical justice it now costs £5,000,000 a year to keep such peace as there is in Ireland, where patriotism means treason and few days pass without an agrarian murder.

This is one view of the case, but look at the other. English credit gives her as many millions as she wants at three per cent. interest. English stocks are among the steadiest in the world, and are the more sought after when all others seem doubtful. Men send their money elsewhere for high interest, but if they wish for the greatest security they send it here. When Consols fall ten per cent. and there is a run on the Bank of England, it will be the handwriting on the wall—then will come the deluge.

Will it ever come? Great changes are coming, and some think they are near. Mr. GLADSTONE has lost the support of the great body of the Irish people by the refusal of amnesty. He has offended a great many by his recent appointments—Dr. TEMPLE to the See of Exeter, Mr. LAYARD as Minister to Spain, Mr. AYRTON to the Board of Works. He is putting square men into round holes. The appointment of his own son as Junior Lord of the Treasury is all right enough, for when he brought him into Parliament it was avowedly as an apprentice to the noble craft of statesmanship.

I have heard that both Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT were in favor of pardoning the Fenians, but that the entire Cabinet opposed it, and threatened to resign. There may be the same difficulty in regard to a Land bill. The working classes of the Midlands and Lancashire are becoming Conservative—getting well of their Radicalism under the influence of the hunger cure. The free traders have been hoping these twenty years that America would be converted to free trade principles. England seems more likely now to be influenced by American example in the opposite direction. A few days ago, a builder, who was about to put up a row of cottages at Windsor, received proposals for furnishing all the doors, window sashes and much of the woodwork, completely fitted, from the Continent. The logic of free trade is admirable; but it will not pass with grocers, butchers or bakers. It will not pay rent.

Now, if Mr. GLADSTONE loses his Irish support for one reason, his Lancashire support for another; if the Protestants are outraged with disestablishment, and two sections of the Church with his Episcopal appointments; if the Cabinet goes to pieces on the land question, what is to become of the Liberal Party? Two things are ominous of change—two potent silences, which ought to delight Mr. CARLYLE—Mr. BRIGHT does not say a word; neither does Mr. DISRAELI. They neither speak nor write. Mr. BRIGHT [illegible] speak without coming into collision with the Cabinet of which he is a member. Mr. DISRAELI is holding his breath for the smash he sees coming, and which will once more make him master of the situation. In the mean time, there is an active evident fusion going on of the English Radicals and Fenians. Both are now well tinctured with Continental democratic socialism. The leaders are busy plotting, and the materials are ready to their hands. We have four months of a hard Winter before us. There are 1,150,000 in the workhouses. A million more are in a state of semi-starvation. Half the cotton mills are idle. Great strikes are threatened. It is a stormy prospect. Education will come too late; the only hope is that what has been will be. The old ship has seen rougher weather before, and rode it out in safety. That is so—but these old ships sometimes go down at last, or more ignominiously rot at their moorings.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Ministry and Parliament—The Duke of Genoa and the Spanish Throne—Peculiarities of Italian Politics—The Dalmatian Revolt—Russian Influence Suspected—Miscellaneous Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869.

The King has given notice that Parliament will meet on the 18th of the present month, and in due form has called on the Senators and Deputies to be in their places. The conflict between the Ministry and the lower branch of the Legislature will be renewed, and it will not be long before we shall see which will yield. At present, it seems highly probable that if the Cabinet cannot succeed with its measures, it will break up Parliament, and let the country decide on which side most of political wisdom lies; or which party best represents public opinion. The nation, or at least the reading and thinking portion of it, has had time enough to make up its mind, and tongue and pen have made more than ordinary effort to enlighten opinion. There is less violence in the Press than there was a little while back, and passion has had time to cool. If Deputies will try to set an example of moderation, the good effects will soon be seen in the columns of newspapers and in the public square.

The naming by official authority, and by a handsome majority, of Prince THOMAS, Duke of Genoa, for the future head of the Spanish nation, is not responded to here with the cordiality that one might expect. Journals of some influence counsel the guardians of the young Prince not to permit the boy to be exposed to the trying vicissitudes of such a place. From the beginning, the Italians have exhibited less sympathy for, and taken less interest in, the Spanish movement of reform than might be looked for from a member of the same Latin family. Less hope has been expressed than has been demanded by the good foundation which the Spaniards have laid.

Wonders will never cease, even in Italy, and the last one is the process now in Court, of which the recently so much talked about Deputy LOBBIA is the defendant, on a charge of crime against himself and the State. Within the past half year Signor LOBBIA has been the accuser in more than one process, and now he is called upon to prove that he and his friends are not the inventors of pretended criminal situations for simple partisan ends. You will remember the sensation of last Summer when it came to the knowledge of the public that the Deputy LOBBIA, the most active agent in the tobacco conspiracy scheme, had had a scuffle near midnight with an assassin, who only so far succeeded in his purpose as to make some holes in the Deputy's garments and leave some scratches on his person. Parliament took the matter up and did what it could to find out who had violated the majesty of one of its members. A good many people laughed at the time, and had the boldness to declare that the whole affair was a sham and a partisan trick. Well-meaning people were little disposed to believe in the possibility of a plot so shameless and unscrupulous, and waited patiently for the truth to come out before forming an opinion. The affair has had time to ventilate itself, and now the enemies of the Deputy have brought this process to fix upon him an offence which he meant to prove against others. On the other hand, it is insisted that Signor LOBBIA is the object of persecution, and that no rest will be given until the destruction of the victim has been brought about. It is this legal hunt, or pursuit, which is now exciting the interest of partisans on both sides. That such a process should be instituted, shows to what a pass the political struggle has arrived. We have heard of eccentric men looking on at their own mock-funeral; but that a Deputy should, with the assistance of his friends, plan a mock-murder and inflict wounds, however slight, upon himself, to try the effect upon the public, seems too far-fetched in its criminal originality to be believed. Signor LOBBIA is a military officer, with the rank of Major, and we are little inclined to give him the bad credit of an action so unheroic. At the same time it is difficult to understand how a military man should have made, at the time of the attack, so bungling a defence.

The rebellion which has now had several weeks existence at Cattaro, the lowest point of the Austrian territory on the Adriatic, is attracting attention; not so much for its own importance as for consequences to which it may lead. The fever of revolution is contagious, and the Austrian authority is bestirring itself in earnest to put this in quarantine. Fear is expressed by journals of the Empire, that the disaffection may reach other Provinces already, indeed, ripe for revolt. While in Germany the tendency is to union, in the Austrian State the demand is made by each nationality for an autonomy, something like that conceded to Hungary. The Government of an Empire made up of such heterogeneous, if not antagonistic, elements, is more difficult than that of any other considerable European State. And these difficulties only seem to increase with the effort made to put in force principles more in accordance with the aspirations of the political society of the day. Conjecture is indulged by journals of Vienna as to the cause of the revolt at Cattaro, and the charge is made that the hand of the ancient enemy, Russia, has been at work. The determination seems to be nearly arrived at in Austria to make an end of the Concordat with Rome, and we shall look forward with interest to the moment when a formal announcement is made of such an intention. If the counselors of His Apostolic Majesty, yielding to public opinion, have advised their master to break with Rome, and if the step should be taken, it will be a fact of consequence to record in the history of a period remarkable for the progress made in liberal thought in Catholic countries.

So far as Rome itself is concerned, letters tell us that the preparation in St. Peter's for the Council are about completed, and the number to be accommodated is known. Seats for considerably less than a thousand are provided, and as with stuffing and soft cushions every regard is had to the comfort of the Bishops, it is expected that the meetings will be sufficiently tiresome. Now that the seats are ready, it is considered that the Council is as good as held, and the Pope is getting ready to bless the first stone of the monument to be raised in its honor. This, as I have already mentioned, is to be placed on the Janiculum Hill, not far from the Church of St. Pietro in Montorio, overlooking Rome. The site is well chosen, and the monument will be a new ornament to a city of monuments.

Speak to the winds and tell them the ship bears CÆSAR and his fortunes. All along the newspapers have had a tale about the intention of the Emperor NAPOLEON to go, by the way of Italy and the Adriatic, to Egypt, to assist at the opening of the Suez Canal. Whatever intentions the Emperor some time back may have had, we know that the condition of his health, and of the Empire, has cut off all hope of his being able to undertake such an enterprise. The voyage and its *éclat* have been left to FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria; and the splendor which has attended the progress to Constantinople, has been sufficient to please Turkish love of shows. While the Emperor has succeeded tolerably well in playing the Cæsar, Austria and Turkey have interests which cannot safely be separated, and they must bind themselves more closely to each other, by sentimental ties as well as material guarantees. The condition of chronic disaffection in Dalmatia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and other Provinces on both sides of the border, demands all the attention [illegible] of [illegible] Russia to take advantage of every circumstance favorable to her own ends [illegible] a solidarity which does not naturally exist. Austria and Turkey are little else than makeweights in the European scale. As neither represents a great idea, if they should go to wreck together, civilization would suffer no shock and the world no loss. From the liberation of dissatisfied and hostile populations, a new organization might spring, which would give perhaps a better guarantee for the peace of Europe.

ANGELICO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Partisan Movements—Views of Prim and of Leading Statesmen on the Monarchy Question—Scenes in the Cortes—No Resulting Choice—Financial Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

The Unionistas, Progressistas and Democrats—that is to say, the three parties who constitute the majority of the Cortes—have each been holding a series of separate private meetings during the last week, with a view of discussing the merits of the respective candidates for the throne. The Unionistas, almost to a man, declared for the Duke of MONTPENSIER. The Progressistas and Democrats utterly rejected him, and gave in their adhesion to the young Duke TOMAS, of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy. PRIM'S next step was to bring the three parties together, so that he might see if the Unionistas would be disposed to relinquish the Duke of MONTPENSIER and adopt the Duke of GENOA. Accordingly, a caucus meeting of the majority, as it is called, took place at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. President RIVERO occupied the chair, and after a few appropriate words, called upon the President of the Council of Ministers, General PRIM, to explain the object of the meeting.

General PRIM said all parties were agreed on the necessity of electing the monarch. The delay was killing the country. The Progressistas and Democrats had come to the unanimous decision to support the Duke of GENOA. He explained who the Duke was. He said he was an educated, sympathetic youth, and that he bade fair to make a good King. Señor POSADA HERERA, the late Minister to Rome, and a Unionista of the deepest dye, opened the campaign against the Duke of GENOA, and against all minors in general. He said his reign would be only a continuance of the present interregnum. He asked the Government for better reasons for believing him worthy of the honor of the throne of Spain than his personal or physical gifts. Señor ROMERO ROBLEDO followed in the same strain, and demanded from the Government an account of the efforts they had made with other reigning houses. General PRIM replied that they had tried the Ex-King of Portugal, the Duke of AOSTA, and others. They all knew the ill success they met with in Portugal. The Duke of AOSTA declined from patriotic motives, and because the succession to the throne of Italy was not quite secured. He had been much pressed by the Spanish Government, and even his father, VICTOR EMMANUEL, wished him to accept, but he persisted in his refusal. They had then tried France, but could only find Prince NAPOLEON, and he would not do, for many reasons. In England there were none but Protestant Princes. In Germany, most of the Princes were Protestants, and, of course, they were out of the question. There were some Catholic Princes there it was true, but they would not do, as they possessed no other qualification than their Catholicism. In view of all these difficulties they had turned to the House of Savoy, and found a young Prince they thought worthy to wear the crown of Spain. He did not deny the inconveniences of the choice of a minor, but still they lost much of their importance in a country ruled by a Constitution like that recently voted by the Cortes. No matter what Prince came to Spain he would necessarily have for some time to submit himself to a *de facto* tutelage. He said the Spaniards were not so cowardly as to need a master; all they wanted was a liberal King who would govern according to the Constitution. Señor MARTOS accused the Unionistas of being too conservative. They were platonic. They did not venture to propose the King of their choice, for they knew they could not carry his election. He thought it strange they should have made such an ultra-conservative as Señor POSADA HERERA their mouthpiece.

Señor RIOS ROSAS (Unionista) replied to Señor MARTOS. He denied that he and his friends were reactionary. They were not there to raise questions; but simply to discuss the merits of the Duke of GENOA. The Government present him as their candidate. "We will not say why we object to him," said Señor ROSAS. "Then let us vote. If he receives sufficient votes, he will be elected, and perhaps he will reign. If he fails to receive sufficient votes, the Government must present us with a fresh candidate, and so on until we succeed in filling the throne." MM. MARTOS, POSADA HERERA and RIOS ROSAS, all spoke again.

The next speaker was Señor MORET, who is a rising man in the Progressista ranks, a fluent orator, and a tall, graceful figure. He made a powerful speech in favor of the Duke of GENOA, and dwelt on the advantage of his being under age, and of there being a long interval before he took the reins of Government into his own hands. Up jumped Señor RIOS ROSAS and said that this novel idea was equivalent to crying *Viva la Republica!* MORET retorted that Señor RIOS ROSAS' declaration was nothing less than a cry of *Viva la Monarquia, tradicional and absolutista!* RIOS ROSAS replied, and there was considerable sparring between the two speakers, during which Señor ROSAS expressed his opinion that "Spain needed a Ministry of iron and a King of steel." He said to Señor MORET, "You must not try to bring us the republic by dissimulation." He believed that the Duke of GENOA'S candidature would not satisfy any of the wants of the country, and added that this was the general opinion of all classes. "That is untrue," exclaimed a Deputy in a loud voice. "He who contradicts me is himself wanting in truth," replied RIOS ROSAS in tones of thunder, and his gaunt frame quivering with passion. A somewhat similar scene occurred between Señor POSADA HERERA and President RIVERO.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the meeting was adjourned. The majority met again on Saturday night under the Presidency of Señor CANTERO, President RIVERO being absent from illness. Señor NIETO spoke first, and strenuously opposed the election of the Duke of GENOA. He abused VICTOR EMMANUEL and his dynasty for their desire to possess Rome. He said the Spanish people were unruly, and "needed a King with an iron arm and withering frown" to make them respect him. He was ably answered by Señor RODRIGUEZ. Señor RIOS ROSAS replied to the latter, and repeated his arguments of the previous night. Señor MARTOS said the success of the Duke of MONTPENSIER would kill all hopes of the long desired Iberian union, which was denied by RIOS ROSAS. General PRIM was asked by a Deputy if the Government would present another candidate if the nomination of the Duke of GENOA was not carried? He replied they had no other, and could not say whether they could find one or not. Many of the Deputies urged that this difference with the Unionistas on the question of the monarch, ought not to break up the union between them on other points. TOPETE said he should always be the loyal friend of General PRIM, and aid him by every means in his power, though he intended to vote against the Duke of GENOA. At last, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after a second sitting of five hours the votes were taken, when 117 votes were cast for the Duke of GENOA and 53 against. The Chairman then announced a second ballot, with the view of affording those who had fulfilled their agreement with the Duke of MONTPENSIER, by voting against the Duke of GENOA, an opportunity of voting over again, now that they saw that the Duke of MONTPENSIER had no chance. On the second ballot 126 votes were cast for the Duke of GENOA, and 52 against. Since then, the lists have been kept open, and the votes in favor of the Duke of GENOA have swelled to 141. To make his election legal, he must, when his name is submitted to the full Cortes, have, at least, 171 votes, being the half plus one of all the deputies, but as King VICTOR EMMANUEL only gave his consent to let him accept in case he had a majority of two-thirds, it is not likely that he will be put forward any more.

Thus the vessel of the State is again thrown "on its beam ends." The Republican paper, the *Reforma*, regards the fact as a triumph for the republic. Yesterday it published the following significant article:

"The editors of the *Reforma* would not be complying with the most grateful of their duties if, on behalf of themselves and in the name of the Republican Party, they failed to give their warm thanks to all the Deputies, Unionistas, Progressistas and Democrats for their immense services in rendering definitely impossible the crowning of the edifice as contemplated by our colleague the *Politica*. It being possible neither for the Duke of GENOA nor the Duke of MONTPENSIER to arrive at the crown of Spain, and it being evident that no other candidate can secure wider sympathies than these two, the Republican Party would be ungrateful if they did not record publicly that they will ever cherish the date of 31st of October, 1869, on which day, at 2 o'clock in the morning, our adversaries completed the work which we had jointly commenced in the Bay of Cadiz, in September, 1868.

"Receive, then, our congratulations and thanks; count on our eternal gratitude, and believe us when we say that, in view of the services rendered to us on this day, we have forgotten the injuries, wrongs, and even the persecutions we have undergone. For our own part, we can say that, on seeing the haste with which the *Politica* urged the proclamation of the King, we uttered a prophecy which has been fulfilled to the letter, for to-day we can proceed to erect the monument we then contemplated, with the inscription that we had announced. It was conceived in these terms: 'To the Spanish Monarchists, from the grateful Republicans.'"

SPANISH FINANCE.

Minister ARDONAZ presented his Finance Budget to the Cortes on Friday. It is a curious document. His deficiency to the 31st of December of this year is calculated in round figures at $270,000,000, and this he will have to meet by a loan, if he can raise one. For the year 1st of January to 31st December, 1870, he estimates the expenditure at about $140,000,000, and the revenue at the same with a difference of only $30,000! This squaring he manages by economies on the one hand, and fresh imposts on the other. Among the economies, the salaries of the clergy are proposed to be cut down 30 per cent. This alone will effect a saving of nearly $3,000,000 annually. Among the new taxes is one of 20 per cent. on the interest of the debt, both interior and exterior, which will be a truly *Spanish* way of keeping faith with all the foreign creditors of the country. But as Minister ARDONAZ has resigned on the question of the choice of the monarch, his Budget will, in all probability, never be discussed. SILVELA and TOPETE have also resigned, and PRIM is at his wits' ends to reconstruct his Cabinet.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The Navy-Street Homicide in Brooklyn—The Jury has an Interview with the Judge—Protracted Deliberations—The Verdict.

The trial of ROBERT BERRY, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD, on the charge of murdering JAMES DONNEGAN, was resumed yesterday. After counsel on both sides had summed up, the Judge charged the jury, and they retired about 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the jury came into Court, when the following curious interview took place:

CLERK OF THE COURT—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Mr. J. WALTER STOOPS, of the jury—(With emphasis) No, Sir.

COURT—Gentlemen, is there anything I can say that I have not said, that will enlighten you in arriving at a conclusion?

A JUROR, (diffidently)—We would like to know the term of imprisonment for manslaughter.

STOOPS, (before the Court could reply)—The jury feel, your Honor, that with the limits placed on us we can never agree. To bring in one of the three verdicts we feel will be impossible. I think we might agree on another and a different one.

Mr. SPENCER (counsel for the prisoner)—I ask the Court to state to this jury that they have nothing to do with the penalty.

District-Attorney MORRIS here remarked that the penalty for manslaughter was from one to four years' imprisonment.

COURT—Gentlemen, I am not willing to discharge you; this case has been tried before, and it is not likely we will be able to get a jury any more likely to agree than this one. It is a great burden upon the people to have to present this case repeatedly to the jury. I shall therefore not discharge you, and will order refreshments to be sent to you. It will be my duty to keep you out until all reasonable hope of an agreement is gone.

STOOPS—I would ask, how long you intend to keep us?

COURT—What effect is a reply to that question to have?

STOOPS—It might not have any, but I have eleven obstinate gentlemen here to deal with.

Another JUROR, (sleepily)—Can we render no other verdict than that of manslaughter in the third degree, or murder in the first degree?

STOOPS—May I inquire of the Court if we are to be kept all night if we should agree upon a verdict?

COURT—O, no, gentlemen, I propose to wait here until you agree, so that the Court can receive your verdict.

STOOPS—Many of the gentlemen thought the Court would go home and leave us. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPENCER—I ask the Court to charge the jury that they have nothing to do with the penalty; it is a matter of conscience only with them.

The Court so charged the jury, and they retired.

The jury returned to Court about 7:30 o'clock, and rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Judge thereupon sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for three years and eleven months.

A Cigar Manufacturer Charged with Violating the Revenue Laws.

Complaint was made against MICHAEL STECKELBERG, of No. 15 Cedar-street, before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in which the former was charged by Collector ISAAC HARVEY with violating the section of the Internal Revenue law relating to the branding of cigar boxes with the manufacturer's name. It appeared that the accused branded his boxes, but that he subsequently covered over and obliterated the brand with revenue stamps. The question will be whether he violated the spirit of the law requiring cigar boxes to be branded. Mr. PURDY appears for the Government. The defendant was placed under $500 bail to answer the charge.

The Bliss Bounty Frauds.

JOHN S. BLISS was held to bail by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of defrauding an ex-Union volunteer, named THOMAS MEHAN, out of $100 bounty money. The accused is already under indictment on a similar charge. Two other charges are now pending against him, but by mutual consent of the Government and the defence no action will be taken in them until a decision is made by Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Court, on a motion recently made to have the indictment against BLISS quashed.

Installment of the New Assistant Treasurer.

Yesterday morning Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, the new Sub-Treasurer, was formally installed into office in the Rotunda of the Treasury building. General BUTTERFIELD introduced Senator FOLGER to the clerks and employes of the office with a few appropriate words, in which he thanked his subordinates for their fidelity in their official duties. He could recommend them to his successor as every way worthy of his confidence.

In reply, Mr. FOLGER congratulated General BUTTERFIELD on having had a clerical force of such efficiency, and felt proud that he was to be so ably assisted himself. He desired all who were to be under him to serve the best interests of the Government. After this formality was over the regular business of the day commenced.

New Order Regulating the Shipment of Goods to California.

Collector GRINNELL issued the following order yesterday:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1869.

To Merchants, Shippers and all others concerned:

Notice is hereby given, that under recent instructions from the Treasury Department the system of cording and sealing packages of merchandise shipped from this to Pacific ports, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, will be abolished on and after the 20th inst., (sailing day of the steamer *Alaska*.) After that date, shippers of merchandise to San Francisco by that route, will be required to furnish to this office detailed invoices of all goods shipped, together with such descriptive marks as will readily designate the package containing such goods, the same to be furnished on or before the day on which the goods leave this port. These invoices and the system of marking packages should be the same as are now used and employed in the shipment of goods from other countries to this. These requirements do not apply to goods shipped in bond.

This regulation has become necessary from the fact that the present method of sealing and cording packages for shipment of goods by the Isthmus, between New-York and San Francisco, furnished a means of defrauding the revenue.

For the further security of the Government the Collector has been requested to enter into negotiations with the managers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will furnish at each side of the Isthmus warehouses in which goods can be stored according to the necessities of the trade, that they cannot be tampered with while in such warehouse. It will also be necessary to provide as far as practicable for transporting the goods across the Isthmus in cars locked and under the surveillance of agents of the department.

PURIFYING THE BAR.

Motion to Strike from the Rolls of the Supreme Court the Names of Orson A. House and Edward D. Gebhard.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court, Justices CLERKE, SUTHERLAND and CARDOZO presiding, a motion was made yesterday morning by D. T. WALDRON, Esq., to strike from the rolls of attorneys and counselors of the Court the names of ORSON A. HOUSE and EDWARD D. GEBHARD.

The order to the defendants to show cause why they should not be thrown over the Bar was issued by the Court on the 12th inst., and recites in brief the charges made against them. The following is the substance of the order:

That on the judgment roll in the action entitled CHARLOTTE B. NICHOLS *vs.* ALEXANDER R. T. NICHOLS, filed July 13, 1869, and on the papers and affidavits used on a motion to set aside the judgment herein, let EDWARD D. GEBHARD, an attorney and counselor of this Court, show cause at General Term, Nov. 17, inst., why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this Court:

First—For gross and flagrant misconduct in debauching and absconding with the wife of ALEXANDER R. T. NICHOLS, and abusing the process of this Court by procuring a false and groundless action to be commenced in his name for a divorce from her husband, upon base and unfounded charges, and false and fraudulent testimony.

Second—For confederating and conniving with one ORSON A. HOUSE in culpable malfeasance as an attorney, by practicing fraud and imposition on the Court in procuring false evidence in said action. In procuring an affidavit purporting to have been made of the deposit of a summons and complaint in the Post Office, directed to the defendant in the action, when he knew well that said service had not been made, nor the affidavit in fact verified. In procuring an order for publication by falsehood and deceit. In concealing the pendency of the action from the defendant, and procuring a report from a referee favorable to the plaintiff. On evidence given in a false name and unfounded in fact, he well knowing that by the laws of this State the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree of divorce.

Third—For marrying CHARLOTTE B. NICHOLS, the wife of ALEXANDER R. T. NICHOLS, knowing that the latter was still living.

In the order to show cause in regard to ORSON A. HOUSE, the charge is, first, practicing fraud and imposing upon the Court in initiating and conducting the prosecution of a false and groundless action for unworthy and venal purposes; second, for culpable malfeasance as an attorney and counselor of this Court; third, fraudulently attempting to conceal his connection with said false and groundless actions; fourth, conniving and confederating with one EDWARD GEBHARD to procure false evidence; fifth, procuring an affidavit purporting to have been sworn to by DAVID J. PRICE as to the service of summons and complaint in said action, when HOUSE well knew that the service was not made, nor was such affidavit made by PRICE; sixth, in causing the affidavit to be used on the motion in said action; seventh, for practicing fraud on the referee, and generally for conduct disreputable and disgraceful to an attorney, in publishing, or causing to be published, in the New-York *Herald* an advertisement, of which the following is a copy:

Absolute divorces obtained in different States; legal everywhere. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.

M. HOUSE, Attorney,
No. 78 Nassau-street.

EDWIN JAMES, Esq., appeared on behalf of the defendant, HOUSE, and claimed that the Supreme Court had no power to strike a counselor from the rolls without first giving him an opportunity to be heard. The practice here was analogous to that in the English Courts, where the party accused was always allowed an opportunity to defend himself. In this case the order to show cause had never been served upon Mr. HOUSE, and no opportunity had been afforded him to answer the charges. He therefore asked for a reference of the case so that witnesses could be examined on both sides, and the truth or falsity of the charges duly established.

Judge CLERKE said the Court did not deem it desirable in cases of this kind to grant a reference, but they would postpone the matter till the first day of the next General Term, (in January,) which would afford the defendant ample time to prepare his defence. Then if the Court should deem it advisable they would entertain an application for a reference.

The case of HOUSE having been thus disposed of, that of GEBHARD, the other defendant, was next taken up, when DEWITT C. BROWN, Esq., stated to the Court that he appeared as his counsel in connection with Mr. FULLERTON, Esq., and they asked, on behalf of Mr. GEBHARD, that the proceedings be dismissed as against him for the following reasons: First, as in the case of HOUSE, none of the papers had ever been served on Mr. GEBHARD, and he had had no opportunity to defend himself against the charges or even to know their character. Secondly, Mr. GEBHARD was not now, and had not been for two years last past a practicing lawyer of this Court, and was now living abroad and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The ostensible purpose of the motion to strike his name from the rolls of the Court was to protect litigants against his alleged malpractice. As he was not in practice, and was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, this purpose was already served.

Judge CLERKE—If the defendant's character is such as is represented in the affidavits, do you think it proper that his name should continue on the rolls as counselor of this Court?

Mr. BROWN—Perhaps not; but his name should be stricken off, if at all, in a legal and proper manner.

Mr. FULLERTON urged the same argument and claimed that the defendant should first be served with a copy of the affidavits and order in accordance with the requirements of the statute. If he was out of the jurisdiction of the Court the papers should be served upon his attorneys, which had not been done in this case.

Mr. WALDRON offered to read affidavits showing that the defendant was well acquainted with the nature of the charges made against him; but the Court decided to dispose of the case in the same manner they had done the case of HOUSE, and postpone the hearing of both to the first day of the next General Term, Mr. WALDRON stipulating in the meantime to serve defendant's attorneys with copies of all the papers.

THE SHOOTING OF KEANE.

Coroner's Inquest—The Prisoner's Statement—Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest on the body of WILLIAM KEANE, who was shot by JAMES LEE, at the Bank Coffee House, No. 398 Grand-street, on Monday morning, was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN and a jury of seven men, at the Police Station corner of Delancey and Attorney streets.

Lawrence E. Hill, of No. 8 Columbia-street, testified that he entered the Bank Coffee House a little before nine o'clock on Monday morning, and found the deceased and the prisoner engaged in a personal altercation; he tried to separate them, but some one exclaiming, "He has got a pistol," witness rushed out to call a Police officer; when he reached the sidewalk he heard the report of a pistol within, and Keane came running out, but immediately returned in spite of the witness' attempt to prevent him; witness then obtained two policemen and returned to the coffee house, where he found the deceased lying on the floor with a wound in his head; he believed both men to be under the influence of liquor at the time, the prisoner the most intoxicated.

John C. Smith, of No. 34 Norfolk-street, bar-tender at the Bank Coffee House, testified: On Monday morning, about a quarter past seven o'clock, deceased and the prisoner came into the coffee house together for a drink, and went away apparently on good terms; in half an hour they returned, engaged in some dispute; the deceased used some insulting words and they appeared likely to come to blows, when witness interfered and the parties were pacified; two acquaintances of the deceased then came in, and he (Keane) seized hold of the prisoner and told these acquaintances to search him for he had a pistol; they replied that they saw no pistol, and attempted to separate the men; deceased struck the prisoner several times, holding him either by the hair or the collar with his head bent forward, the prisoner making no resistance but calling out to the deceased to let him alone; witness came forward to try to separate them when he heard the report of a pistol but did not see the weapon; the two men then rushed into the billiard room, but Keane immediately returned through an open window between the billiard and bar rooms, and rushed out doors; a few seconds afterward he returned, and taking a tumbler from the bar threw it at the prisoner, who stood in the middle of the room, but did not hit him; almost immediately afterward he heard the report of a pistol and saw the deceased reel and fall, with blood oozing from a wound in his head; saw the prisoner distinctly at the time but saw nothing in his hands, which appeared to be down by his side; saw no smoke and have no idea where the shot came from; saw no one else in the room; deceased stood with his back toward the street and his face to the prisoner at the time.

Arthur McKean, of No. 287 Delancey-street, testified that he went with a friend to the coffee house, and while standing at the bar saw Keane and Lee wrangling together; Keane said to him (witness) "This fellow has a pistol;" saw no pistol and attempted to pacify Keane; soon after went out and looking back saw Keane standing on the sidewalk with Mr. Hill, the latter apparently trying to persuade him not to go back; he did go back, however, and witness followed him, thinking there would be trouble; when he entered deceased had a glass in his hand with which he let drive at the prisoner's head, but did not hit him; thereupon the prisoner drew a pistol, apparently from a side pocket, and staggering forward exclaimed, "You want to fight, do you?" at the same time taking aim at the deceased; witness turned his head aside, and immediately heard the report of a pistol and the fall of a body; turning he saw smoke near the prisoner, and the body of Keane lying on the floor, with blood and brains oozing from a wound in his head; both were drunk.

JULIA PHILLIPS, who was scrubbing the floor at the coffee house on Monday morning, testified with reference to the beginning of the quarrel and the first pistol shot, but added nothing material to the evidence of the other witnesses. She did not see the actual shooting of KEANE.

Dr. BEACH, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, stated that he found a wound on the left side of the head, a little above and in front of the ear, produced by a pistol shot which had passed through the brain and lodged on the other side.

After a few moments' consultation the jury rendered a verdict that WILLIAM KEANE came to his death by a pistol shot from the hand of JAMES LEE, at No. 398 Grand-street, on the 15th of November, 1869.

The prisoner was then allowed to make a statement in his own behalf. He said: "My name is JAMES LEE. I am 32 years of age; was born in New-York, and live at No. 82 Willett-street. By trade I am a ship caulker. I shot the deceased in self-defence, believing my life to be in peril. I had no malice and no other motive than my own personal safety."

Mr. STUART, counsel for the prisoner, proposed to obtain bail for him, which proposition is to be submitted to the District-Attorney.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Proposed Improvement in the System of Common School Education—Sanitary Inspection of the Schools—School Inspectors Appointed by the Mayor.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair, and nine members present.

NOMINATION OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Mayor HALL sent in a communication containing a list of names nominated by him for School Inspectors, in pursuance of the law creating the new Board of Education. The nominees are to hold office for three years from the 1st of January next. The following are their names:

First District—Charles F. Weber, residence No. 43 Grand-street. Second District—Henry Tice, residence No. 132 Clinton-street. Third District—Alfred Moore, residence No. 357 West Twenty-third-street. Fourth District—W. E. Brinkerhoff, residence East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue. Fifth District—Richard C. Fellows, residence East Twenty-fifth-street. Sixth District—Erastus Littlefield, residence No. 308 West Thirty-third-street. Seventh District—Dr. Eugene J. Bode, residence No. 200 West Forty-eighth-street.

Only one person in the above list is a Republican.

A resolution was adopted closing the day and evening schools on Friday, the day after Thanksgiving.

A resolution from the Finance Committee was adopted requesting the Comptroller to place to the credit of the Board $300,000, subject the drafts signed by the President and Clerk.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Normal Schools submitted a report recommending the establishment of a daily normal school for females, under the direction and government of the Committee on Evening and Colored Schools, and that they be authorized to lease the third floor of No. 694 Broadway for one year and five months from the 1st of December at an annual rent of $5,000, with the option of a further lease at the expiration of the term at $6,000 per annum. The report was adopted.

ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The Committee on By-laws reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter children prevented attending school in consequence of religious observances, shall be credited with the average number of marks for such time as they are absent, such absence to be certified by their parents or guardians.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner SANDS offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is through our schools that good government, liberty and the best interests of society are to be maintained; and whereas, every means should be taken to make the system of instruction perfect in every department; and whereas, it is of the highest importance that the modern discoveries with regard to the education of children should be investigated, in order to ascertain how far they may be utilized in promoting the cause of public education in the City of New-York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be one, to make a thorough examination into the whole subject of public instruction and the theory and art of teaching in this country and Europe, and to report at an early day to this Board the result of their examination, with such suggestions as they may deem proper to make our whole system of public education, from the primary to the supplementary class, as complete and perfect as the unremitting labors of the Board of Education of the City of New-York can render it.

Mr. SMYTHE moved an amendment that the subject be referred to the Standing Committee on the Course of Studies instead of to a special committee. He objected to the appointment of special committees when it could be avoided, and thought the Standing Committee competent to examine the subject.

Mr. SANDS and Mr. WOODS advocated a special committee, as the subject was of great importance, and, as they considered, beyond the scope of the legitimate duties of the Standing Committee.

The amendment of Mr. SMYTHE was adopted.

HEALTH OF SCHOLARS.

Commissioner SANDS offered a resolution that a competent sanitarian be appointed by the Board to examine from time to time the condition of the public schools with reference to the health of the inmates.

Mr. SMYTHE inquired what the expense would be.

Mr. SANDS replied, about $150 per month.

Mr. SMYTHE said we had a Board of Health, and that, he thought, was sufficient. It would, in his opinion, be a useless expenditure, and he was surprised that Mr. SANDS, who was so desirous of economy, should propose such a measure.

Mr. SANDS said he was not in favor of economy at the expense of human life. As for the Board of Health, they had no more right to enter the public schools than they had to enter this room.

After some further discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Course of Studies and Hygiene.

A resolution of condolence with Commissioner BRENNAN, on account of the death of his mother, was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board yesterday directed the Corporation Counsel to take legal measures to have Canal-street, on the north side, between Mott and Mulberry streets, widened and straightened, so as to make it correspond with the remaining portion of the street.

A petition was read from the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company, who collect the bodies of all animals dying in the City streets, for an increase of their present compensation of $15,000 per annum to $60,000. The petition was laid over and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Police Trials.

Thirty-five policemen were yesterday arraigned before Commissioners BOSWORTH and MANIERRE for various infractions of the rules and acts of misconduct, the most serious of which were cases of alleged intoxication. JOHN MCKNIGHT, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was charged with entering the Station House under the influence of liquor. ALBERT B. PINE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, was charged with drunkenness on post, but alleged that the dizziness mistaken for the result of potations was due to injuries received some time ago when arresting an escaped convict, for which a medicine had been prescribed of which he had taken an overdose. The cases were referred to the full Board.

Another Stabbing Affray.

At an early hour yesterday morning when, by a legal fiction, all places where intoxicating drinks are sold are supposed to be closed, an affray occurred in the saloon of PATRICK FLEMING, No. 4 Greenwich-street, during which he was cut in the neck and face by JAS. CASEY and CHAS. DONNELLY, who were both promptly arrested by the Police. The wounds of FLEMING are severe, but not dangerous.

A Story of Rum and Ruin—Starving Children Rescued by the Police.

Tuesday night Patrolman UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, while on post, was told by some of the wretched denizens of the tenement house No. 64 Frankfort-street, that a family in one of the rooms required attention of some sort. Sauntering into the building to ascertain what was amiss, he was piloted to the room of one IRA CUNNICK. Entering that apartment his official nonchalance was instantly thawed by what he saw and heard. The room was foul with the refuse of squalid life, and in the way of furniture was garnished only with a broken table, a chair in the same condition, a stove in which no fire had been for days, and a filthy ragged mattress that lay upon the floor. Upon this mattress lay CUNNICK, foul as his surroundings, and saturated to insensibility with liquor fouler than either. He was a sickening sight; but by his side lay something to melt the hardest heart. It was an infant not more than eight months old; a neglected atom of humanity, too weak to wail, but gazing pitifully and blankly upon the intruder.

This was what the patrolman saw, and he heard that the mother of this wretched family had fled from its squalor two days before, that the father was a habitual drunkard, that there were four other children, the eldest only 6 years of age, who picked up a scanty subsistence by begging in the streets. These children being gathered together were found nearly naked and almost starving; wan, emaciated, they were nothing more than rattling bones tottering [illegible]. They were taken with the sotted father to the Oak-street Police Station, and by direction of Captain ALLAIRE, the children were immediately furnished with food.

When Captain ALLAIRE had performed this office of humanity, he had done all that he could do, except to transfer the little wrecks, rescued by accident from the ocean of misery, to the keeping of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The father was yesterday sent before Justice HOGAN, and by that Magistrate was committed to prison on a charge of intoxication.

THE TURF.

Sale of Trotting and Race Horses.

There was a large assemblage of the leading patrons of the racing and trotting turf present yesterday at BARKER and HAMBLIN's auction mart, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, to witness the extensive sale of trotting and race horses advertised, belonging to Messrs. ECKERSON and WELDON. The heavy rain during the forenoon prevented the thoroughbreds, which are at Jerome Park, being brought in, and their sale is consequently reserved to Saturday next. Of the trotting horses, *Captain Smith*, a bay horse by RYSDYK's *Hambletonian*, dam by *Abdallah*, nine years old, was knocked down to Mr. DARLEY, of Twenty-fourth-street, for $1,000, a remarkably cheap bargain. The chestnut horse *Pet*, nine years old, who has a record of 2:29¼ in a fourth heat on the Union Course during the season, was sold to Mr. J. SMITH for $813. The bay gelding *Red Rover*, seven years old, who has a record of 2:42½ to wagon, on the Union Course this season, and has won six races this year, was purchased by Mr. ANDERSON for $950, and was a cheap bargain, for he is certain to pay his way. Mr. B. N. SCUDDER took the brown horse *Tommy Dodd*, five years old, for $410. The only thoroughbreds sold were *Richmond*, seven years old, by *Two Bits*, dam *Faith*, who won the Paterson Derby of 1865, secured by J. McDONALD for $245, a remarkably cheap bargain, for he will make a capital sire for trotting mares; and a two-year old bay colt by *Breckenridge*, dam *Belle* by *Monarch*, who was bought by Mr. SLATER for $690.

CHESS.

Consultation Match at Chess between Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

The leading players of the Brooklyn Chess Club visited the Williamsburg Chess Club on Tuesday evening, by appointment, to inaugurate a short match by consultation. Messrs. WERNICH, VON FRUNKENBERG and J. KNEFF were selected to represent Williamsburg, and Messrs. BRENZINZER, GILBERG and MERIAN were the champions for Brooklyn. After the most friendly greeting extended by the Williamsburg Club to their visitors, the first move was drawn for, and fell by lot to the Williamsburg players, and the game proceeded as follows:

CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

Williamsburg.	Brooklyn.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	P to Q 4.
3. P to Q 4.	K P takes P.
4. Q takes P.	K Kt to B 3.
5. P takes P.	Q takes P.
6. Q takes Q.	Kt takes Q.
7. B to Q B 4.	Kt to Q Kt 3.
8. B to Q Kt 3.	B to Q 3.
9. Castles.	Castles.
10. B to K 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
11. P to Q R 3.	Kt to K 2.
12. Q Kt to B 3.	Kt to K Kt 3.
13. Kt to K 4.	B to K Kt 5.
14. Kt takes B.	B takes Kt.
15. Kt takes K B P.	B to Q 4.
16. B takes B.	Kt takes B.
17. Kt to Kt 5.	R to K B 4.
18. Kt to B 3.	Q R to K B sq.
19. Kt to Q 4.	R to K 4.
20. K R to K sq.	R to Q.
21. P to Q B 4.	Kt takes B.
22. P takes Kt.	P to Q B 4.
23. Kt to K B 3.	R to K 5.
24. Q R to Q B.	R to Q 6.
25. K to B 2.	P to K R 3.
26. R to K 2.	R to K 3.
27. Q R to B 2.	

The game was adjourned to next Tuesday.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 17.

By Judge Ingraham.

Floyd *vs.* Cape; motion denied.

Baker *vs.* Bainbridge; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of Wm. J. Gordon for an accounting; motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers.

Walbroth *vs.* Walbroth; Redlich *vs.* Doll; Wood *vs.* Duffy; Muller *vs.* Muller; Woodman *vs.* Larkin; motions granted.

Osgood *vs.* Weld; motion granted for the second Friday of December.

Keyes *vs.* Hogel; motion granted with $10 costs.

The Bridgeport Shirt Company *vs.* Waterhouse; motion granted on payment of costs.

Fowler *vs.* Lowenstein; motion denied with leave to renew on other papers.

National Park Bank *vs.* The Ninth National Bank; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Michael Sampter *vs.* Dennis Kelly; motion denied with leave to renew on additional papers, costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

By Judge Fithian.

George Brown *vs.* J. K. Spratt; motion granted and cause referred.

James V. Schenck *vs.* Mary Menns, &c.; motion granted.

Henry H. Jones *vs.* Richard N. Wenman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Connolly *vs.* Patrick Wallace; report of referee confirmed, and clerk directed to pay over the moneys deposited with him in this case.

John G. Brown *vs.* Cyrus Peck; motion granted.

Rebecca Baird *vs.* Third-avenue Savings Bank; order settled and filed.

Edwin Bolithe *vs.* Sarah Lewis; motion granted.

Charles F. Gilmer *vs.* Edward Bedell et al.; motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of the petition of Ann Adams to be discharged from custody on *habeas corpus*; prisoner discharged.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued:

Francis A. Gibbons, Appellant, vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—It involves a contract with the Quartermaster's Department.

Josiah Morris, Agent and Claimant for Bank of Louisiana, Appellant, vs. *The United States.*—This was a seizure of cotton on land under the acts of July and August, 1861, and July, 1862, and the matter was tried in the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana as a suit in Admiralty, a jury being denied.

Isaac Kemper, impleaded with John D. Levison vs. *Charles B. Churchill et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was a suit to set aside as fraudulent a bill of sale.

Amos S. King et al. vs. *The Propeller Lady Franklin.*—Appeal from the Northern District of Illinois.

General MUZZY, of Washington, was admitted to the Bar of the Court.

No. 219.—*Francis A. Gibbons, Sr., Appellant,* vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In November, 1862, Gibbons made a contract with a Government Quartermaster to provide 200,000 bushels of oats, part in Washington and part in Baltimore; and was proceeding to perform the contract when he was prevented from so doing by the refusal of the Quartermaster to receive the grain. He then supposed the contract at an end and treated it accordingly; but sometime afterward the same officer demanded the delivery of the balance of the oats, and accompanied the demand with such an assertion of military power as caused Gibbons to suppose himself under arrest. Whereupon, protesting that the contract was at an end, he procured the balance required, and this action sought to recover the difference in price, oats having risen in the market in the interior between the date of the contract and its final performance under duress. The Court of Claims found as matter of law, the foregoing facts being proven, that the officers who threatened him had no authority to compel him to deliver the oats; and the threats used were superserviceable and improper. If he was so unwise as to submit to the unauthorized menaces of the Quartermaster, he must take the consequences. Hence, he cannot recover the difference in price between that named in the contract and that ruling in market after its expiration. From this judgment appeal is taken, the claimant insisting that the Court erred in refusing to allow the market value of the oats and in treating the payment of the amount specified in the contract as in full; and it is asserted that the Government cannot take advantage of such act of an officer in fixing the terms of contracts. The Government admits the purchase, but attempts to settle the terms of the purchase by its own agent, without reference to the ruling price of the article or to the ordinary rights of the seller to dictate terms of sale. This, it is submitted, it cannot do. The Court should have allowed the value of the oats at the time of delivery, deducting therefrom the amount paid. The Government maintains the view of the Court below, and suggests that the facts found, leave to this Court the inference that the whole matter had been voluntarily settled by payment in full. The judgment below gave the claimant a small amount which was found to be due on the contract; and the Government insists that on the inference mentioned, this Court will reverse the judgment and remand the cause with directions to dismiss the petition. The appeal being general brings up for consideration the whole judgment.

Reverdy Johnson and A. L. Merriman, for claimant; the Attorney-General, for the Government.

No. 221.—*Josiah Morris, Agent and Claimant for the Bank of Louisiana, Appellant,* vs. *The United States.*—This was a seizure of cotton on land, under the acts of July and August, 1861, and July, 1862, and the matter was tried in the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, as a suit in Admiralty, a jury being denied. The defence was that the seizure was not valid, because it was not subsisting at the time of filing the information. The seizure alleged was under an order issued by the Clerk of the Court, at the instance of the District-Attorney, after the information was filed. The decree of the Court below was for condemnation, and the case is brought here on the theory that the Court had no jurisdiction of such a seizure. It is insisted that this Court should dismiss the proceeding and order restitution. The Government submits that if this Court can do anything more than dismiss the appeal it can only order the decree reversed, as irregular, the pleadings reformed and a new trial had, according to the course of the common law.

E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, and W. A. Field, Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government; W. P. Chilton, for claimant.

No. 222.—*Isaac Kemper, impleaded with John D. Levison,* vs. *Charles B. Churchill et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This bill was filed by Churchill and others as judgment creditors of Levison, to set aside as fraudulent a bill of sale of goods made by him at Chicago to Kemper, consisting of cloths, clothing and furnishing goods, for which Kemper paid cash. The oaths to their answers of the defendants below, plaintiffs here, were waived under the statute of the State, adopted by the Court, and an injunction was issued on the bill and the goods held under it. Upon the hearing a decree was entered [illegible] and a receiver was [illegible] to sell the goods and apply the proceeds to satisfy the [illegible] judgments. From this decree appeal was taken, and the questions of evidence involved and the rulings of the Court thereon, are before the review. S. A. Goodwin for appellants; R. H. Gillet for appellees.

No. 223.—*Amos S. King et al.* vs. *The Propeller Lady Franklin*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The *Lady Franklin* was libeled for the non-delivery of freight which had been placed in the custody of her agents, to be transported on her from Milwaukee to Port Sarnia, St. Clair River. The freight was delivered to her agent and the shipper was given a bill of lading on her behalf; but subsequently a portion of it was shipped on board the *Water Witch* and was lost. The libel sought to make the *Lady Franklin* liable for the non-delivery, the freight having been delivered to her as stated. The claimants asserted title by virtue of a sale of the vessel to them before the libeling. The decree below affirmed the decree of the District Court dismissing the libel, the Court taking the view that a maritime contract of affreightment which shall bind the ship, commences only with the delivery of the goods on board. The appeal insists that the signing of the bills of lading by the authorized agent, after the delivery of the property into his possession and control, binds the vessel and has the same force and effect as if signed by the master on board.

Submitted on the printed points of Robert Rae for appellant; and argued by S. A. Goodwin for appellees.

Chief Justic Chase, to-day, announced the following order:

All cases hereafter continued at the term shall be put at the foot of the calendar of the next term, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

Nos. 236, 242, 249, 250, 253, 254, 255 were continued.

No. 238.—*The State of Ohio ex rel. Cowen, plaintiff in error* vs. *Wetmore*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Dismissed with costs under the sixteenth rule.

It is understood that the causes sent to the foot of the calendar under this order will be delayed about two years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE—FORFEITURE.

The United States vs. *A Quantity of Distilled Spirits and Other Property, Found at No. 150 West Thirty-third-street.*—This was an information tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property. The evidence for the Government established that empty barrels were often delivered at the rectifying establishment where the seizure was made, and sent away again filled with whisky, so that the amount of whisky produced was in excess of the apparent capacity of the establishment, leading to the inference that there was some connection between the rectifying establishment and a distillery near by. The evidence for the defence was to the effect that many of the barrels claimed by the Government to be empty were in fact filled when delivered with spirits for rectification; that others were barrels which had been sent out to be repaired and then returned; and that the books of the establishment were correctly kept. The claimant failing to prove that the tax on the spirits seized had been paid, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the claimant, Mr. White.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DIVORCE—MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Ira D. Paine vs. *Margaret Paine.*—This case came up on a motion made by defendant for alimony. The husband, who brings the suit against the wife for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery, is one of the San Francisco Minstrels, now performing in this City. Mrs. Paine denies all the allegations in regard to adultery, sets forth that her husband is in receipt of a large salary, and that she is in destitute circumstances and needs some money for her support, and for the purpose of paying counsel to defend her.

Affidavits were read in opposition to the motion to the effect that when plaintiff married defendant six years ago he did so under compulsion, and by the pressure brought to bear upon him by relatives. He yielded, at the same time exacting an agreement from her that she would make no further demands upon him, and would not insist on living with him. That he left her immediately after the marriage, and has never upon any occasion cohabited with her since. That his friends soon discovered that she was not an honest woman, and that marriage with him made her no more honest than she was before; that at the present time she keeps a house of ill-fame in Providence, R. I., where she is at the head of the profession; that she rides in her carriage in great style; that she lives with one Cook, and is known as his woman; that she owns the house adjoining the one in which she resides, owns at least two horses and a carriage, dresses very extravagantly; has furnished her house with very rich and costly furniture, and finally that she realizes a large income from her business. The plaintiff, in his affidavits, also sets forth that his business is very precarious; that it is not worth $2,000 per annum, and if he were compelled to pay alimony he would be under the necessity of abandoning the suit.

In behalf of the motion it was agreed that the matters set forth in the affidavits are matters to be tried before a jury, and hence cannot be properly adjudicated here, and that an allowance of alimony is generally a matter of absolute right where a husband sues a wife for divorce on the ground of adultery.

The plaintiff's counsel asked if the Court would grant alimony to support the defendant in a life of shame and infamy? Would the Court grant alimony where it is apparent that the defendant will never be able, on trial, to maintain the defence set up?

The decision was reserved.

ANOTHER GOLD SUIT.

Henry N. Smith et al. vs. *Livermore & Allen.*—This action is brought by the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. against the firm of Livermore & Allen for the purpose of recovering the sum of about $65,000, alleged to be due to the plaintiffs on account of a certain gold transaction which took place on the well-remembered Friday, Sept. 24. The plaintiffs, at the time of commencing the action, obtained a warrant of attachment upon affidavits in which it is stated that Mr. Livermore had taken his departure for Europe; that, as they believe, he had gone there for the purpose of delaying and defrauding his creditors; that he overdrew his bank account largely; that he has received moneys which he has transferred to Europe, or concealed in this City, and that the nature of his business is such that it requires his personal supervision in Wall-street.

The case came up to-day on a motion to discharge the attachment. After argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 17.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the Bar on motion: Wm. S. Flippin, late of the Nashville Bar, Tennessee, on motion of W. S. Yard, Esq. Mr. Joseph C. Clayton, late of the Washington Bar, on motion of Luther R. Marsh, Esq.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the Bar, at the present General Term, are required to be present at the General Term room on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at which time the examination will be continued and concluded.

By order of the Examining Committee.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN—ACTION TO RESTRAIN THE TRUSTEES FROM EXPELLING A MEMBER—COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Joseph Aden vs. *Jacob Pecare, Julius Jacobus, Moritz Cohn, Israel J. Salomon, Samuel Wise, Moritz B——, Alexander Fink, Selin Marks and Henry Davison.*—All the parties to this action are members of the congregation B'nai Jeshurun, who, according to the rites prescribed for the Polish Jews, worship in a synagogue situated in Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in this City. According to the pleadings in this case, and the testimony which was given upon the trial to-day on the part of the plaintiff, it seems that a few months ago a very serious difficulty sprang up among them. The defendants named above are Trustees of the Synagogue, and according to the by-laws and the laws of incorporation, they have power to bring to trial any member regarded as a delinquent, or against whom charges of misconduct are made in the proper form. A piece of scandal originating last February or March among two or three members—but from whom it does not distinctly appear—was circulated. This scandalous story was to the effect that Mrs. Vidaver, wife of Rev. Mr. Vidaver, the lecturer of the congregation, was on too intimate terms with one of the Trustees, who is also one of the defendants in the action. The story was probed as far toward the bottom as it could be by persons in authority, and they came to the conclusion that it originated with Mr. Joseph Aden, the plaintiff. Thereupon the latter was summoned to appear, in accordance with the rules of the organization, and as a matter of discipline, before the Board of Trustees for the purpose of proving the truth of the alleged slanders, or in default of that that he be punished by excommunication. It would appear that several meetings were held, at which considerable feeling, if not bad blood, was exhibited, and finally Mr. Aden, believing that the majority of the Trustees would vote for his expulsion, commenced this action, under the advice of counsel, in a Court of Equity, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction perpetually restraining the Trustees from expelling him from his rights and privileges in the Synagogue. He alleged that he had paid a large sum of money for seats, not only in the auditorium of the gentlemen's department, but that he also owned seats on the ladies' side of the house, and that if he were to be expelled from the Synagogue, he would be seriously injured pecuniarily.

It appeared further that Rev. Mr. Vidaver, the lecturer of the congregation, while expressing himself strongly and emphatically to the effect that the stories in regard to his wife were, in every respect, without foundation, said that he could not institute an action in the courts of law to recover damages for the vile slander. The position which he occupied forbade it; but he asked that the plaintiff, and all those who had been made the instruments in the circulation of such slanders, should be dealt with as the rules and by-laws of that organization provide.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, who told in substance the foregoing story. When the plaintiff rested his case, the Court, on motion, granted a dismissal of the complaint. In doing so Judge BARNARD said it was not apparent how, or in what manner the plaintiff had been injured. At most, it was but an intimation or a threat on the part of the trustees that they would expel him from his rights and privileges in the congregation. His true remedy would have been to have waited until his excommunication took place and then made application for a *mandamus* to compel the trustees to admit him to the privileges of the Synagogue. The case would be dismissed, but without costs.

For plaintiff, Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel and P. J. Joachimsen; for the defendants, Messrs. Dyett and Townsend.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE OF $20,000 GRANTED IN THE JUMEL-BOWEN-CHASE ACTIONS.

A motion was made to-day, pursuant to notice, soon after the opening of the Court, for an order granting an extra allowance in three of the four actions entitled Bowen et al. *vs.* Chase et al. As heretofore published in the TIMES, a dismissal of the complaint in three of these actions was taken some days ago before Judge BARNARD at Circuit.

Mr. Carter, in behalf of the defendant, Chase, moved for an allowance by way of costs in accordance with certain sections of the Code.

Mr. Pyne, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, asked to have the motion postponed, for the reason that Mr. Charles Tracy, the counsel, was not in attendance. He had been duly notified of the motion and why he did not make his appearance the attorney [illegible].

Judge BARNARD said this was one of a class of actions where the Court was called upon to make some example; the Courts ought to put a stop to actions of this kind where they had no foundation in justice or equity. This man Chase had come rightfully into possession of the real property which forms the subject matter of these actions. It is, said the Court, a very common thing in New-York to have numerous suits commenced against a man as soon as he comes into possession of a large property in the manner in which Mr. Chase has. As soon as one action is terminated, another is instituted. It is proper to make an extra allowance in these three cases where the complaints have been dismissed, so that other parties may be deterred from commencing vexatious suits, which cannot stand upon their merits. The Court directs that an order be entered giving an extra allowance of $20,000, to be divided among the three actions in which the complaints have been dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF A SEVEN-YEAR OLD BOY.

Christopher Max, Administrator of Frederick Max, vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for the killing of the child of the plaintiff, a boy of seven years. It appears that on the 17th November, 1868, the child attempted to run across the street in front of a Fourth-avenue car, and falling on the track was run over and killed before the car could be stopped. The only questions which arose in the case were whether the boy was not guilty of carelessness in attempting to cross in front of the car; and whether the driver was negligent in not stopping the car before the boy was reached. There was a conflict of testimony as to whether the driver did or did not make every effort in his power to stop the car after the boy fell on the track. The damages were laid at $5,000. After several hours' absence, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

D. S. Riddle for plaintiff; Charles Rapallo for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

WORTHLESS CHECK.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. *William C. Potter.*—In July, 1865, the plaintiff sold to defendant a bill of dry goods amounting to $63 39, in payment of which he gave a check on a Brooklyn bank, drawn by W. W. Downing and indorsed by him, for $330, receiving the balance of $266 61 in cash. The check was given on a Saturday after banking hours, was put in the plaintiff's bank for collection, and did not reach the bank on which it was drawn until the following Tuesday, when it was discovered that the maker of the check had withdrawn all his funds and closed his account on the day previous. An order of arrest was obtained against the defendant for fraudulently passing off a worthless check, but this order was set aside on the ground that the check was good at the time when made, and if the plaintiffs had exercised due diligence in its presentation, would have been paid. The order vacating the order of arrest was sustained on appeal to the General Term, and plaintiff now sought to obtain judgment for the balance due. Subsequently to vacating the order of arrest, the defendant repaid to plaintiffs a portion of the money. On the trial it was contended on behalf of the defendant, that the suit being founded on fraud, and the order of arrest in the case issued on that ground, having been set aside, that was an end of the action. The Court held, however, that the plaintiffs might waive the tort and rely upon the contract to sustain their action.

It was contended, also, that the defendant being only indorser of the check, and the plaintiffs being guilty of *laches* in its presentation, they could not recover; but the Court held that the subsequent payment by defendant of a portion of the amount was a waiver of any right which he, the defendant, might have by reason of the plaintiffs' negligence. Judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of $245 50.

H. H. Rice and Ex-Judge Hilton for Plaintiffs, Larned and Warren for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Albert Mellon pleaded guilty yesterday to having feloneously assaulted Cornelius Boyle by stabbing him, and was sentenced to three years in State Prison.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

John Murphy, keeper of a liquor store at the corner of Rosevelt and Water streets, was arraigned on a charge of having robbed a seaman named Peters of $50. The prisoner was discharged.

PICKPOCKET.

A young man, named Frank Louis, was tried on a charge of having stolen a watch and chain valued at $200, from Patrick Donohue, of No. 19 Spring-street. The jury failed to agree.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

Thomas Connolly, residing at No. 362 East Eleventh-street, yesterday charged John Calvan and P. Kerrigan with robbing him of his chain, valued at $25, and his watch, worth $40. They were both committed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 17, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62..	115⅛	27 Tradesmen's Bk.	150
500 do.....small	115⅛	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co..	53⅛
14,000 U.S.5-20R., '65, new.........	115⅛	1100 do........	53⅜
40,000 do.........	115⅜	100 do........	53⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.c	115⅝	100 Bruns. C. L.	9
85,000 do.........	115⅞	100 Adams Ex..........	58⅛
60,000 do.......s3	115⅞	100 U. S. Ex..........	53⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '68..	115⅜	500 N. Y. Cen..........	186
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C...	107⅛	200 do.........	186⅛
5,000 Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	59⅜	50 do.........	186⅛
7,000 do.........	59⅛	100 do.........c	186
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, new.........	52⅛	30 do.........	185⅛
10,000 do.........	52	100 Erie.........	27⅞
2,000 do.........	52⅛	575 do.........	27⅞
1,000 Ga. St. 6s.........	81	100 Erie Pf...bet. call.	45
3,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. special tax...	39⅛	100 Hudson R.........	164
1,000 do.........	39⅜	300 do.........	164⅛
100,000 do.........	39⅛	700 do.........	164⅛
50,000 do.........	39	100 Harlem R.........	134⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.........	90	10 Reading.........	97
1,000 N.Y. St. B.L.R	109	300 Lake S. & M. So...	88⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	89	100 Clev. & Pitts.........	82
3,000 N.Y. Cen.7s,'76.	99	200 Chic. & N. W.........	70⅜
20,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds...	92¾	500 do.........	70⅜
9,000 Chi. & N.W.1st	89	200 Chi. & R. I. R.........	103⅜
6,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.........	93⅛	800 do...bet. call	103⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bs......	83	300 Mil.&St.P.Pf..s60	83
2,000 Chi.&N.W.con. conv. bs......	86⅞	400 do.........	83⅛
11,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	89	100 do......b5	83⅛
21 Cent. Nat. Bank.	109	100 Tol., W. & W......	60
10 Bank State of N.Y	107	5 Chic., B. & Q......	150
5 Fourth N. Bk....	104	50 Del., L. & W......	105⅛
		100 do.........	105⅛
		10 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.........	85⅛
		25 N.Y.&N.H.Scrip	140
		100 Mor. & Ess. R......	87⅛
		10 New-Jersey Cen.	92
		200 Chi. & Alton.....	150

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'74..	114	7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'64..	113⅛	25,000 do.......b3	115⅜
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65...	113⅜	8,000 do.........	115⅛
5,000 do.........	113⅛	15,000 U. S.5s, 10-40 C..	107⅛
17,000 do.........	113⅛	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	108⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........	115⅛	50,000 do.........	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn.St.6s.x.c..	59	100 La.Sh.& M. So...	88
10,000 N. C.St.6s, new.	37⅛	30 Mich. Cen.........	120
10,000 do..spec. tax	39⅛	300 Chi. & R. I.........	102⅛
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	59⅛	500 Chi. & N. W.........	70⅛
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d.	93⅛	100 Mil.& St.Paul.........	68⅛
2,000 Peninsular R. 1st M.........	85	100 Ohio & Miss.........	26⅛
		200 do.........	26⅜
100 Mariposa Pf...	15⅛	50 N. J. Cen. R.........	92
35 Am. M. U.Ex.....	32	10 do.........	92⅛
200 do...bet. call.	32⅛	100 Col., C. & I.C.R.	25
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con.........	95	100 Mar. & Cin.1st Pf., bet. call...	21
100 do.........	96	100 Chic. & Alt...b. c	150
300 Hudson River....	163	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf..b.c	149⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000 Am. Gold...s3	127⅛	200 Chi. & N. W....s3	70⅜
10,000 do.......b3	127	100 do.........	70⅜
100 Cumberland........	26⅛	200 do.........	70⅛
100 do.........	26⅛	200 do........b3	70⅜
100 Mariposa.........	8⅛	1000 Central Pet.........	80
200 West. U. Tel......	35⅛	400 Canada M. Co...s3	80
100 Pacific Mail......	53⅛	100 do........b10	85
100 do.........	53⅛	100 do........b6	85
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....c	185⅛	200 do........s60	80
700 Reading R.........	96⅛	100 Home Pet.........	8⅛
100 Rock Island.......	103⅛	200 U. S. Pet.........	90
100 L. S. & M. So....	87⅛	1000 U. Pet. Fm...b60	25
100 do.........b3	88		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

Hon. C. J. FOLGER, successor to General BUTTERFIELD, took charge of the United States Treasury Office in this City to-day, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States. His bonds were justified several days since. His sureties are among the wealthiest capitalists of the City. He removes from Geneva, Western New-York, to this City to accept the present appointment, and brings with him the highest reputation for personal integrity, business experience and political fairness.

The Treasury Office at noon had $6,630,800 United States 5-20s offered to the Sinking Fund, out of which $3,000,000 were accepted, as being the lowest in price, as follows. It will be borne in mind that the accumulated Gold Interest since the last half yearly coupon or dividend is paid to the seller in Gold, as a separate transaction:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, NOV. 17.

Marx & Co.		Gilman, Son & Co.	
$100,000 '65, c., n.	113.36	50,000 '62, r.	113
Vermilye & Co.		1,750 '65, c., n.	113.05
24,000 '62, r.	112.72	8,250 '67	113.05
22,000 '64, r.	112.70	10,000	113.35
30,000 '65, r., o.	112.70	Kellogg & Parker.	
60,000 '68, c.	112.79	20,000 '67, c.	113
10,000	112.85	5,000 '65, c., n.	113
29,000 '65, r., n.	113.10	Martin & Runyon.	
25,000 '65, c., n.	113.10	12,000 '62, r.	113
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		Hatch, Foote & Co.	
15,000 '62, r.	112.98	40,000 '68, c.	112.98
27,000 '65, r., n.	112.98	10,000 '64, c.	112.91
2,000 '68, r.	112.98	John Pondir.	
25,000 '65, c., n.	113.06	50,000 '65, n.	113.09
25,000	113.24	50,000	113.10
Benkard & Hutton.		50,000	113.11
15,000 '62, r.	112.75	100,000 '65, c., n.	113.39
15,000	114	4,500 '67, c.	113.49
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.		Reid, Leo & Content.	
22,000 '62, r.	112.75	1,000 '62, c.	113.49
6,000 '65, r.	112.75	1,000 '65, c., n.	113.49
6,000 '64, r.	112.75	15,000 '67	113.74
15,000 '65, r., n.	112.99	100,000 '65, n.	113.99
100,000 '67, r.	112.99	10,000 '67	113.24
37,000 '65, c., n.	112.99	50,000 '67	113.24
25,000 '67, c.	113.08		
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible] '62, c.	113.30	10,000 '65, n.	113.30
[illegible]	113.20	White, Morris & Co.	
[illegible] '67, r.	113.30	[illegible] '64, r.	112.63
[illegible] '65, r.	113.30	[illegible] '65, r., o.	112.63
65,000 '65, c.	113.30	31,000 '65, r., n.	112.95
325,000 '64, c.	113.45	3,000 '67, r.	112.95
494,400 '65, c., n.	113.45	Cammann & Co.	
500,000	113.70	100,000 '67	112.89
W. T. Hatch & Son.		100,000 '67	112.99
9,500 '67	113	100,000 '67	113.02
700 '65, n.	113	H. F. Verhuyen & Co.	
Friedman & Salomon.		10,000 '62, r.	115
25,000 '67, c.	113.49	20,000 '67	114.24
20,000 '64	113.08	10,000	113.98
25,000 '64, r.	112.87	10,000	113.86
5,000 '65, r.	112.98	Baker & Kitchen.	
53,600 '62, r.	112.99	40,000 '67	113.35
21,000 '65, r.	112.99	Zerega & Co.	
35,500 '64, c.	112.99	10,000 '65, c., n.	112.69
8,000 '68, c.	112.99	10,000	112.73
H. Doubleday.		G. W. Welsh.	
5,000 '65, c., n.	113.33	6,000 '62, r.	113.59
5,000 '67	113.58	Frank & Gans.	
Fisk & Hatch.		51,000 '67, r.	112.90
145,000 '62, r	112.75	10,000 '65, r., n.	112.90
5,000 '62, c.	112.75	White, Morris & Co.	
122,000 '64, r.	112.75	20,000 '64, c.	112.70
33,000 '64, c.	112.75	15,000	112.75
213,000 '65, r., o.	112.75	15,000 '65, o.	113.62
55,000 '65, r., n.	112.75	1,400 '65, r.	113.62
110,000 '65, c., n.	112.75	1,100 '64, r.	112.62
200,000 '67, r.	112.75	10,000 '65, c.	113.55
117,000 '68, c.	112.75	10,000 '67, c.	113.55
50,000 '64, r.	112.90	13,000	113.30
250,000 '65, c., n.	112.90	12,000 '68, c.	113.30
600,000 '67, c.	112.90	500 '68, r.	113.30
1,000,000 '67, c.	113.05	1,000 '65, r., n.	113.30
Total	$6,630,800		

AWARDS OF BONDS, NOV. 17.

Vermilye & Co.		Fisk & Hatch.	
24,000 '62, r.	112.74	145,000 '62, r.	112.75
22,000 '64, r.	112.70	5,000 '62, c.	112.75
30,000 '65, r., o.	112.70	122,000 '64, r.	112.75
60,000 '68, c.	112.79	32,000 '64, c.	112.75
10,000 '68, c.	112.85	212,000 '65, r., o.	112.75
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		55,000 '65, r., n.	112.75
15,000 '62, r.	112.98	110,000 '65, c., n.	112.75
27,000 '65, r., n.	112.98	200,000 '67, r.	112.75
2,000 '68, r.	112.98	117,000 '68, c.	112.75
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.		50,000 '64, r.	112.90
22,000 '62, r.	112.75	250,000 '65, c., n.	112.90
6,000 '65, r.	112.75	66,900 '67, c.	112.90
6,000 '64, r.	112.75	553,100 '67, c.	112.90
15,000 '65, r., n.	112.99	Hatch, Foote & Co.	
100,000 '67, r.	112.99	40,000 '68, c.	112.98
37,000 '65, c., n.	112.99	10,000 '64, c.	112.91
Friedman & Salomon.		Cammann & Co.	
25,000 '64, r.	112.87	100,000 '67	112.89
5,000 '65, r.	112.98	100,000	112.99
53,600 '62, r.	112.99	White, Morris & Co.	
21,000 '65, r.	112.99	2,000 '64, r.	112.62
35,500 '64, c.	112.99	12,000 '65, r.	112.62
8,000 '68, c.	112.99	31,000 '65, r., n.	112.95
Zerega & Co.		3,000 '67, r.	112.95
10,000 '65, c., n.	112.69	20,000 '64, c.	112.70
10,000	112.73	15,000 '64, c.	112.75
W. T. Hatch & Son.		1,100 '64, r.	112.62
5,500 '67, c.	113	Gilman, Son & Co.	
Kellogg & Parker.		26,000 '62, r.	113
13,000 '67, c	113	Frank & Gans.	
Martin & Runyon.		51,000 '67, r.	112.90
7,300 '62, r.	113	10,000 '65, r., n.	112.90
Total	$3,000,000		

The subsequent demand for and sales of the Public Funds in the Open Market were at a slight improvement on Tuesday's last quotations, and the market, in the Afternoon, left off firm, on the basis of 115¼ for the 5-20s of 1867.

The Gold Market was a fraction weaker than on Tuesday, closing at 126⅞@127 ₱ cent. We notice a continued indisposition to speculate in large sums of Gold, notwithstanding the arrangements, supposed to be nearly completed, for reviving the clearing system through the reconstructed Gold Exchange Bank on and after Monday next. The success of this "revival" is not altogether assured, and intimations come from Washington that, should the system go on as before, the Internal Revenue Department will look to it that the tax upon Gold sales will be exacted upon the gross amount of Gold daily cleared as for delivery through this Bank—that is, 50 cents on each $1,000, or one-twentieth of one ₱ cent. on every transaction, the Clearing Bank being responsible, in the gross, for the tax upon the whole business of the day settled through it.

In the matter of the consolidation of the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads and the dealings in the Stock and Debt Certificates of the new corporation, the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to-day determined to deal in the consolidated Stock and the Certificates separately, and accordingly this Afternoon the Stock sold at 95@96 @95@94 ₱ cent., and the Certificates were quoted at the 84@83 ₱ cent. Taking 94 and 83 ₱ cent. respectively (and allowing $1 80 ₱ share for the Cash Dividend on Central,) the prices to-day are equal to 184¼ ₱ cent. for Central separately as on yesterday, and 164¼ ₱ cent. for Hudson as on yesterday. The Committee authorized special dealings in the Railroad Stocks until the first of December, but these are not likely to be continued to any extent as the transfer books of the old corporations are now finally closed, and to make either Stock really marketable or available for investment, it must necessarily be exchanged into the Consolidated Certificates of Stock or Debt, as the case may be. The Western Stocks were not active and prices were comparatively dull. Money was 7 ₱ cent. on call loan, and the Foreign Exchanges firm at 109 for 60-days London, and f. 5.18¾@f. 5.17½ on Paris.

The Stock Exchange Boards and the dealings in the Long Room closed earlier than usual this Afternoon, on account of the eve of Thanksgiving Day. The following quotations were made between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	107½	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾	115⅞
American Gold Coin	127⅛	126⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅛	52¼
Old Tennessees	60	59
North Carolina Bonds, new	37½	37½
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central & Hudson	..	93½
N.Y.Cen. & H., Debt Certificates	..	82½
Reading Railway	97⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	102¾
Northwest Common	70¾	70½
Northwest Preferred	85⅝	85¾
Pacific Mail Company	54½	53⅝
St. Paul Preferred	83¾	83
St Paul Common	69½	68½
Lake Shore	88¼	88
Erie	27½	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	26¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent. reg'd, 1881..	117¼	5-20 coup., 1867	115¼
6 per cent. coup., 1881..	117¼	5-20 coup., 1868	115¼
5-20 coup., 1862	115¼	10-40 registered	107¼
5-20 coup., 1864	112¾	10-40 coupon	107¼
5-20 coup., 1865	113¼	6s Currency	107¼
5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	115¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	59½	Alabama 5s	60
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..	52	Alabamas 8s	92½
Georgia 7s, new bds..	92	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	101
North Carolina 6s	45	Mich. 7s, W. L.	98
N. Carolina new bds..	37	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	108¼
N.Carolina special tax	39	N. Y. coup. B. L.	109
S. Carolina new bds..	65½	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	99½
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	100¼
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	100¼
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100¼
Louis'a 6s, levee bds..	59	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	100¼
California 7s	121	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	100¼
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	101
Rhode Island 6s	93	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Great West. 1st, '88	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85½	Great West. 2d, '93	73¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85½	Chi. & R. I. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93
B., N.Y.& E. 1st M.,'77	84	Morris & Essex 1st	96
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fd.	96
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.,' 85	103½	N. J. Central 1st	99
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117	N. J. Cen. new bonds	95
C.,Bur., & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	107½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	100
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d	87	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	92½
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7₱c.	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72½
Pac. R. 7s, guar.	91½	Chicago & Alton 1st	100
Cen. Pacific Bonds	92¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83	Peninsula R. R. Bds	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	115	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds	81
Alton & T. H. 1st	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	100
Alton & T. H. 2d, p.	79	Mil.&St.Paul 1st 7 3-10	88
Alton & T. H. 2d, inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fd.	93	Mil. & St.Paul I.& M.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int.Bds	84	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv.	86½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	85
Consol. 7 ₱ c. 1st	88½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st	75
Lack. & West. Bonds	93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	73
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Toledo & Wabash 2d	81	Tol., Peoria & W.E.D	81½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	75	Tol., Peoria &W.W.D	78
T., W.&W., c. c.S. F.	82½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Irving	115
Manhattan	142	Metropolitan	137
Merchants'	128	Market	124
Mechanics'	143	Nassau	103
Union	130	Continental	101
America	146	St. Nicholas	114½
North River	95	Commonwealth	111
Fulton	150	Importers' & Traders'	168
National	115	Park	170
Merchants'Exchange	119	Manf's. & Merchants'	102
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	109
State of New-York	107	Fourth National	103½
Commerce	123	Ninth National	114
Broadway	275	Tenth National	85
Ocean	70	Eleventh Ward	100
American Exchange	110	Oriental	180
Bank of the Republic	117½	Bank'rs & Brk'rs Ass.	103½
Hanover	109		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Nov. 17, 1869.

General balance yesterday	[illegible] 79
Gold receipts	444,385 88
Gold payments	557,542 88
Gold balances	80,714,748 12
Currency receipts	1,540,926 57
Currency payments	448,661 11
Currency balance	1,280,296 60
General balance	86,225,331 72
Customs	343,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—NOV. 17.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96¼	97
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Central	53¼	53¾
Reading	96⅜	96½
Lehigh Valley	53⅝	53½
Catawissa Preferred	33	....
Northern Central	....	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	33⅞

The Money writer of the London *Times* thus refers to the decease of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY:

"The announcement of the death of Mr. PEABODY was received to-day with the profound feeling due to his character and his long and high connection with the City of London. That connection commenced thirty-two years ago, and for nearly seventeen years Mr. PEABODY conducted his business without a partner. In 1854 his friend, Mr. J. S. MORGAN, of Boston, came over to England to join the house, the style of which was from that time GEORGE PEABODY & Co. In this form it continued until the retirement of Mr. PEABODY in 1864, since which date its title has been J. S. MORGAN & Co., the junior partner being Mr. GOOCH, a gentleman who had been with Mr. PEABODY for several years, and who obtained a share in the business about the time when Mr. MORGAN joined."

The same paper reports as follows of the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England:

"The directors of the Bank of England have raised their rate of discount from 2½ ₱ cent., to which it was lowered on the 19th of August, to 3 ₱ cent. The movement seems to be due entirely to the extent to which our capital has been drawn to distant markets where higher rates have been prevalent, and the question whether any further advance is likely to be soon requisite will perhaps depend mainly upon the supplies that may be available at Paris, which is now the place of greatest abundance. The chief point in the present state of the London market consists in the fact that the present continuous drain of bullion has been caused by operations which place it in a good position as regards the future. Our payments have been partly for grain, which has been sent to us in quantities to insure low prices for months to come, partly for foreign securities which can be realized elsewhere whenever there may be a degree of pressure to render it desirable, and partly, perhaps, for temporary advances on such securities. As yet nothing of importance has been withdrawn for loans, and for some time our outflow in that respect has been very far below our periodical receipts in the shape of dividends. The expenditure of the people is believed, for three years past, to have been comparatively on a more cautious scale than at any previous epoch. Hence there has been nothing beyond the causes enumerated to lead to a reduction in the floating currency."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 3d of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,094,841	Decrease	£9,484
Public deposits	3,363,115	Decrease	145,320
Other deposits	17,628,752	Decrease	224,157
Government securities	14,011,953	Decrease	500,000
Other securities	15,721,646	Increase	873,841
Notes unemployed	8,604,880	Decrease	714,175

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,055,790, being an increase of £424,850; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,587,058, showing a decrease of £202,838, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same Week Last Year.
Bullion	£18,587,058	£19,477,738
Reserve	9,531,218	9,964,868
Notes in circulation	24,055,790	24,513,370
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	93¼	94⅛
French Rentes	71f. 40c.	71f. 7c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Nov. 5 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Oct. 28. Francs.	Nov. 4. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,377,278,700	1,394,816,800
Bank notes to order	49,016,309	49,379,799
Treasury account	197,463,330	175,197,512
Current accounts	311,398,161	314,183,082
Current branch banks	44,566,903	53,397,784
Dividends payable	1,089,178	1,056,629
Discounts	6,423,722	6,983,577
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	10,629,506	14,803,843
Total	2,214,807,997	2,226,461,215
Cash in hand	1,226,800,659	1,222,523,574
Commercial bills overdue	218,131	270,261
Commercial not yet due	311,354,277	312,090,158
Commercial branch banks	281,377,628	292,128,840
Advances on bullion	18,912,200	19,150,200
Branch banks	3,652,700	3,799,960
French public securities	18,232,500	18,076,800
Branch banks	8,337,350	8,578,450
On railway shares, &c.	39,121,400	39,406,500
By the branch banks	32,924,300	32,812,500
On Credit Foncier	1,080,900	1,099,000
Branches	1,293,500	1,208,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,160,443	9,183,443
Expenses of management	2,067,337	2,079,985
Sundries	6,698,733	9,876,785
Total	2,214,807,997	2,226,461,215

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞A CHOICE SECURITY.—SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERMENT TAX, NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains, and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Oswego; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; and 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 16 Wall-st.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	9	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	328
Cotton, bales	3,060	Pork, bbls.	128
Copper, bbls.	29	Beef, pkgs.	1,225
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	274	Cutmeats, pkgs.	145
Eggs, bbls.	535	Lard, pkgs.	50
Flour, bbls.	15,696	Lard, kegs.	565
Wheat, bushels	173,333	Butter, pkgs.	2,378
Corn, bushels	68,241	Cheese, pkgs.	657
Barley, bushels	3,300	Tallow, pkgs.	10
Malt, bushels	1,838	Oil, Lard, pkgs.	77
Oats, bushels	81,740	Oil Cake, pkgs.	115
Flaxseed, bushels	1,778	Rice, pkgs.	25
Beans, bushels	942	Starch, pkgs.	1,333
Peas, bushels	369	Tobacco, hhds.	62
Cornmeal, bbls.	600	Whisky, bbls.	914
Hops, bales	801	Rice Flour, sacks	1,017
Leather, sides	12,451		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—2,353 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Hair Restorer, 92 bbls. Apples, 370 bales Hops, 3 cases Empire Water, 12 bbls. Potatoes, 20,127 bushels Wheat, 200 tcs. Beef, 5,500 lbs. Lard, 2 cases Turnips, 115 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Nemesis*, for Liverpool—82 bbls. Pork, 400 bbls. Flour, 15,067 bushels Wheat, 269 bales Cotton, 516 bales Hops, 2,295 lbs. Beeswax, 1 case Sewing Machines, 16 pkgs. Machinery, 25 bbls. Apples, 207 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the bark *Hector*, for Bristol Channel—33,969 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *W. G. Russell*, for Liverpool—540 bbls. Resin, 50 bbls. Pitch, 40,458 bushels Wheat, 2,144 bbls. Flour, 143,600 lbs. Tallow, 437 bales Cotton, 2,064 Spokes, 60 logs Hickory, 12 logs Rosewood, 2 pieces Satinwood, 200 logs Cedar Wood, 3,840 Staves.

By the bark *Brothers*, for Gibraltar—2,363 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Commerce*, for Marseilles—125,314 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Sam'l Welsh*, for Oporto—1,215 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Benefactor*, for Shanghae—1,266 pkgs. Drills, 142 pkgs. Glassware, 27,500 gallons Petroleum, 20 cases Turpentine, 30 cases Linseed Oil, 5 cases Shoes, 2 cases Arms, 11 pkgs. Whisky, 21 pkgs. Syrup, 280 Oars, 2 cases Fruit, 68 pkgs. Condensed Milk, 19 cases Clocks, 100 boxes Perfumery, 17 boxes Meats, 104 boxes Machinery, 160 kegs Nails, 10 kegs Fish, 100 pkgs. Hardware, 130 pkgs. Beef, 1 bbl. Tongues, 10 bbls. Pork, 21 pkgs. Dried Apples, 19 pkgs. Vinegar, 2 cases scoops, 31 pkgs. Butter, 10 cases Bitters, 649 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 10 cases Blocks, 120 bbls. Pitch, 3 kegs Shot, 45 kegs Spokes, 8 cases Chairs, 25 cases Sarsaparilla, 5 cases Oilcloth, 1 case Tinware, 1 bbl. Twine, 5 pkgs. Lobsters, 1 pkg. Grapes, 93 pkgs. Preserves, 20 cases Furniture, 6 cases Lemonade, 100 bbls. Cement, 11 cases Paper, 14 cases Drugs, 3 cases Carriages, 254 tons Coal, 300 bales Hemp.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg, (corrected cargo)—666 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 37 bbls. Beef, 550 boxes Extract, 144 boxes Sewing Machines, 100 boxes Shells, 32 boxes Machinery, 90 boxes Clocks, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 32 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 590 bales Tobacco.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very dull, to-day, but without change as to price. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,346 bales, (of which 920 bales were to arrive,) including 2,093 bales to shippers, 571 bales to spinners and 542 bales to speculators. Also, 1,550 bales, for forward delivery, including 600 bales, basis Low Middling, for November, on private terms; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for November, at 25c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for December, on private terms; 150 bales, basis Low Middling, for December, at 24¾c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for January, on private terms; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for February, 25c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for March, 25¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23½	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24½	24¾	25	25¼
Low Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Middling	25½	25¾	26	26¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,302
Receipts last week	22,543
Receipts the preceding week	16,357
Receipts since Sept. 1	178,985
Receipts since Jan. 1	541,587
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,886
Export clearances since our last	3,029
Exports since Sept. 1	81,055
Exports since Jan. 1	264,251
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	28,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 25@$5 65, good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 65@$6 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 25
Extra State	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 10@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been less sought after and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at from $5 35@$6 10 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 25 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 70@$6 for Inferior to very Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in request at $4 85@$5 25 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5@$5 25 for Southern, $5 35 for Caloric, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request and firm at $3 65@$4 15, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light demand and easier in price, closing, however, with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 107,300 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55; very inferior to prime at $1 20@$1 38, chiefly at $1 36¼@$1 37 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 32@$1 33; No. 2 Spring at $1 23@$1 26½; Mixed No. 3 Spring at $1 11@$1 15; Amber State at $1 35@$1 37½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand and firmer in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 05 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 09 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at $1 08½@$1 09 for full loads of prime; $1 10@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in rather more demand at from $1 03@$1 05 for Western; $1 15@$1 16 for State, and $1, in bond, for Canada, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 9,800 bushels, in lots, within our range. Barley has been in fair demand at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels, at $1 07@$1 12 for two-rowed State; $1 20 for four-rowed do.; $1 30@$1 35 for Canada West, and 85c. for damaged, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been dull and unsettled. Of Canada Peas, 9,500 bushels in bond have been reported sold at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats have been less sought after, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, at 62c.@65½c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 64½c. for prime Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,544 bbls. Flour and 85,652 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool, and 33,969 bushels Wheat for Bristol Channel.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following: "List of boats Fultonville, during twenty-four hours, prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 16, 1869:

Lumber—Mary Reid, Oswego; F. Garlock, Oswego; Nebraska, Oswego; Ellen M. Brice, Oswego; M. C. Walrath, Oswego; Four Brothers, Ormel; E. A. Haines, Oswego; Hank Barker, Oswego; W. H. Beach, Oswego; H. Morse, Oswego; Ed. Moron, Oswego; W. C. Rice, Rome; Will. & Al. Northrop, Lyon's Falls; William, Oswego; Grey Eagle, Oswego; Fayetteville, Oswego; E. M. Coville, Oswego; John E. Dearis, Buffalo; G. W. Mathews, Rome.

Barley—American Hero, Oswego; John Kratz, Buffalo; City Bank, Oswego; Sanford Smith, Montezuma; Willard, Oswego; J. J. Wagner, Oswego; J. S. Fitch, Oswego; Allie Hooker, Oswego.

Apples—Nimrod, Palmyra; Kate Tremain, Palmyra; C. Brodock, Brock; Annie, Albion; S. Woodwell, Macedon.

Corn—Governor, Buffalo; Wm. McCarty, Oswego; S. N. Baker, Buffalo; W. Bissell, Buffalo.

Flour—S. H. Fish, Oswego; Mokena, Oswego; Simon Haws, Little Falls; Asa W. Douglass, Medina; Rochester.

Wheat———, Buffalo; Star, No. 2, Buffalo; Lady, Buffalo; Clara A. Willett, Buffalo; R. C. Dorn, Buffalo; H. H. Freeman, Buffalo; Joseph W. Peabody, Buffalo; Stephen Collins, Buffalo; Luis, Buffalo; Seatchard, Geneva; N. S. Dodge, Buffalo; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo; W. Clark, Jr., Oswego; Julia L. Sherwood, Buffalo.

Staves—W. H. Decker, Rochester.

Oats—M. Murray, Buffalo.

Butter and Cheese—Octoroon, Utica.

Rye—D. Howard, Oswego.

Mixed—Clinton, Utica; American Eagle, Rochester; Eddie, Rome; Jennie Fink, Utica; John Ailes, Palmyra.

Coal—Chas. Harring, Watkins; Goshawk, Geneva.

Salt—J. R. Griffin, Syracuse; Gertie Fisher, Syracuse."

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Of the recent movements in this line, Messrs. HULL & CO. remark: "The receipts since our last have been large, including two cargoes from Buenos Ayres and one from Montevideo, the bulk of which were sold previous to arrival. Sales have been 80,800 Hides and 85 bales, leaving a stock of 74,850 Hides and 85 bales on hand. *Dry Hides*—The market for this description has been fairly active, and sales to a considerable extent have been made. Wet Salted Hides continue in good demand at unchanged prices. Upper Leather Hides are moderately active. We note sale of 3,200 R. G. Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., on private terms. *Calcutta Hides*—Buffalo are quiet, buyers manifesting little disposition to operate. In Cows there is little doing."

HOPS—Though not offering very freely, have been rather weak in price, on a light trade. We quote: New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c. for Common to Fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@11c., Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 801 bales; exports, 1,186 bales.

LEATHER—A moderate trade has been noted at steady rates. The receipts have been 12,451 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at about previous figures. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	42c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	95c.@$1 05

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been advanced to 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon, on lighter offerings and a moderately active inquiry. Other articles show very little variation, with but very little call for them. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 12½@$9 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been without further change as to price, but have been inactive. We quote: Crude Whale at 85c.@95c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 65c.@66c.; Spermaceti, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request at 20¼c.@20½c., chiefly at 20¼c., in bulk, with sales reported of 1,800 bbls. for early delivery; 25¼c.@26c. in shipping order here, and 24½c.@25c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 530 bbls. arrived. The export clearances included 125,314 gallons for Marseilles. Refined Oil has been in rather more demand, but at easier and irregular prices; sales have been reported of equal to 400 bbls., in bulk, at 33½c.; 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 33¼c.@34½c., chiefly at 33¾c.@34c.; 1,500 bbls. do., for December, at 33½c.@34½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., for January and February, at 33½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 34¼c.@34¾c.; and 2,500 bbls. Standard White, December, at 34c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 328 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,800 bbls. The export clearances were 2,363 bbls. for Gibraltar, 27,500 gallons for Shanghae, 1,215 bbls. for Oporto. Standard White, in cases, rules dull at 40½c.@41c., and Prime White at 41c.@41½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is in request at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., with sales reported of 850 bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light supply and quoted higher, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 71, chiefly at $31 50@$31 75 for old Western Mess; $31 25@$31 75 for new Western and City Mess; $26 50@$29 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $24 25@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl.; also 250 bbls. new Mess, seller January, at $29 50 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats rule dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 80 pkgs. at 12½c.@12¾c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 18c. for Bellies ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at uniform prices; sales 60 boxes City-cured at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 13½c.@13¾c., the latter rate for light, ₱ lb. A small lot of Western was received to-day, and sold at 13½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been held more firmly, but has been quite dull. Sales have been reported of 400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17½c.@18½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 18c.@18½c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller February, at 17½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in slack demand, yet quoted steady; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; also, $16@$18 for New Mess and New Extra Mess. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29, and India Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $15@$21 for Old, and $32@$33 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 75 bbls., in lots. Butter continues in light demand and weak in price, including State, common to prime, 35c.@43c.; Fancy, 45c.@48c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,378 pkgs. Cheese is in some request at from 10c.@18½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory. The receipts of the day were 657 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been very dull to-day, but without quotable change in price. Sales have been reported of only 108 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11½c.@12½c., chiefly on the basis of 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining grades ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less request at from 13½c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11¼c., mainly at 11c.; also 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 550 bbls., in lots, at from $1 10@$1 12 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 914 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer, but have been very quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, part by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; and 300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* D. W. LEWIS, *Commission Merchant.*

BUTTER.

There have been some sales here by Delaware dairymen for cash at 38c.@39c., and a few Delaware and Chenango daries by the trade at say 40c.@41c.@42c., this last price for fine; also, one Welch dairy at 41c. on 45 days time, and several good sound Welch dairies at 40c. Common and seconds of State Butter are offered at 36c.@38c., and selling slowly. Choice fresh Western Rolls, in cloths, bring 35c.; one lot of fair Indiana Rolls, in bbls., brought 32c.@33c. Some fancy fresh Creamery Butter brought 50 cents. Choice Dairy Fall sold quick at 45c., and good lots of fresh Welch and half-firkin Tubs at 42c.@43c. We quote:

Fine Fall half-firkin tubs	—@45
Fine Fall Welch tubs	43@45
Fresh Fall Butter, in lots	42@43
Delaware, Chenango, &c., Daries, firsts	40@43
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., Dairy, firsts	—@40
Common to Fair Dairy Butter, seconds	35@38
Western Butter, fresh make	33@35
Western, common to fair	20@25
Roll Butter, in cloths	36@38
Roll Butter, common to fair	30@35

CHEESE.

The cable quotes 69s. steady, and shippers are picking up a good many useful Cheese at 16½c.@17½c.; they would, perhaps, pay 18c. for a line of fine Factories, such as are being jobbed off moderately to home trade, on time, at 18c., 18¼c.@18½c. Late made Factory are worth 16½c.@17½c., and Good Private doing about the same. There is not much difference between Factories and private make at this time of year. There is a moderate, healthy trade here, which is gradually reducing stock. We quote:

N. Y. State Factories, Firsts	17@18
N. Y. State Factories, Seconds	16@17
N. Y. State Factories, Private Daries, Firsts	17@18
N. Y. State Factories, Seconds	15@17
N. Y. State Factories, Skimmed Cheese	12@15

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce, and good State brands sell quick at 40c.@42c. Limed Eggs are in good request for holiday trade.

Jersey, State and Pennsylvania, ₱ dozen	40@42
Western, ₱ dozen	36@40
Limed, ₱ dozen	33@35
Barrels	—@25
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	—@50

POULTRY.

All kinds of prime stock is selling quick to-day (Wednesday;) Turkeys at 22c.@24c.; Chickens at 16c.@18c., and Geese 13c.@15c. Ducks are worth 20c.@23c. Poor stock is abundant, and sells at 10c.@15c. The following are directions for dressing and packing. Keep from food twenty-four hours before killing; heads off; pull skin over the bone, tie and trim neatly. The intestines or crop should not be drawn. Torn skin injures appearance and knocks down prices. Should be cold before packing, but are better if got to market without being frozen. Clean rye straw is best, but clean oat or wheat straw will do to pack in. Nice clean boxes, holding from 150 to 200 lbs., are preferable to barrels.

GAME.

There is a scarcity of every kind, save Venison, and some sales are made at higher rates than our quotations. We quote;

Grouse, ₱ pair	$1 30@$1 40
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 40@ 1 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	60@ 75
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen	2 25@ 2 50
Venison, saddles, ₱ lb.	20@ 22
Venison, whole deer	15@ 16
Quail, ₱ dozen	3 00@ 3 25

BEANS.

Receipts have been more liberal, but there has been good, active demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Marrows, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs.	$3 25@$3 50
Medium, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs.	3 00@ 3 25
Pea, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs.	3 10@ 3 25
Kidneys, ₱ bushels, 62 lbs.	3 20@ 3 50

SEEDS.

Seeds are unchanged. We quote:

Flaxseed	$2 40@$2 45
Clover, ₱ lb.	11@ 11½
Timothy, ₱ bushel	—@ 4 00

BUCKWHEAT

Is worth $4@$4 25 ₱ cwt.

DRIED FRUITS.

There is more business doing in Apples, and prices are higher; the balance of the list is quiet but firm. We quote:

Apples, State	None.
Apples, Ohio	10 @11½
Apples, Southern	7½@ 9½
Dried Peaches, 1869, peeled	18 @20
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	8 @13½
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves	9½@10½
Blackberries, ₱ lb.	13 @13½
Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.	29 @30

GREEN FRUIT.

There has been more apples arriving and prices are lower except for real fancy fruit. We quote;

Apples—Selections, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$4 50
Apples, mixed lots, ₱ bbl.	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, Sweet, ₱ bbl.	3 00@ 4 00
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ 3 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.	11 00@13 00

POTATOES

Continue very dull and prices about nominal. We quote:

Peach Blows, White, ₱ bbl.	$2 25@$2 50
Peach Blows, Red, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ 2 12
Prince Albert, ₱ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Buckeye, ₱ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Jackson White, ₱ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Monitor, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

At One Hundredth-street Market, this morning, trade was momentarily depressed, owing to the heavy storm of wind and rain that raged there, as also in part owing to this being the eve of Thanksgiving Day. Prime Bullocks fetch 16½c. ₱ lb., and had there been more of such beasts on sale they would have commanded quick and profitable sales. Inferior beasts remained on hand; butchers did not want them. Some Texans moved off slowly at low prices. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 16½c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 13c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.; a few Texans of fair quality sold at 10½c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted 16½c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 10½c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 14½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

BRIGHT & FAGAN sold 34 Indianas, common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; T. C. EASTMAN sold for J. W. S. TINELL 137 Illinois at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; J. SEERY sold 180 Illinois, medium Cattle, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 28 Illinois, fair Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; B. WESTHEIMER sold for W. SNYDER 98 Ohios, prime Steers, at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also 187 Texans at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; J. H. WILLIAMS sold 61 Ohios, prime Steers, at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. and 80 lbs. ₱ head; T. LAWRENCE, butcher, purchased 16 of those tops; W. THOMPSON sold 80 Kentuckys, prime Steers, at 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; also 81 Michigans, good Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; a few tops in this lot went at 16c. ₱ lb.; and again, sold 148 Kentuckys, light common Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; J. FLOOD sold 21 milch Cows from $50@$85 ₱ head; PARKER & MURRY sold 20 milch Cows from $60@$80 ₱ head; trade in this class was dull.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & McGRAW sold 23 Sheep, weight 2,422 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 8 Sheep, weight 915 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 8 Sheep, weight 920 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 11,123 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 47 Lambs, weight 3,450 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. 45 Sheep, weight 4,240 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 63 Lambs, weight 5,320 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold yesterday 108 Sheep, weight 9,110 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 2,225 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 231 Sheep at 22s. ₱ head; 131 Sheep, weight 8,860 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 154 Sheep, weight 15,610 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 159 Sheep, weight 15,310 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 111 Sheep, weight 8,290 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 19,865 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; and sold to-day 92 Sheep, weight 7,830 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Market for week ending Nov. 15, 1869, 10,034 Sheep and lambs, 121 Veals. Arrived to-day per Albany boat, 3 head of horned Cattle, 482 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 6 Calves.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No sales to-day up to noon. Report of sales by E. VAN WERT, for ASBURY & LEECH, for week ending Nov. 15, 1869: 2,723 Sheep and Lambs, weight 10,450.75 lbs., at an average rate of $3 83 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

METCALFE & GIBBS sold 87 Ohios, weight 11,860 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 96 Ohios, weight 12,390 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; 138 Ohios, weight 26,070 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb. No fresh Hogs arrived to-day, the trains being behind time; yet, had they come in, sales could easily be effected at from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., according to the grades.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
MARITANA, (English Opera.) Leading character by Miss Emma Howson.
MATINEE at 2—CROWN DIAMONDS. Leading characters by Mrs. C. R. Barnard and Mr. Peakes.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court.
NORMA, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. C. Briol, Mlle. Treuer and Signor Massimiliani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Davenport.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE LOST SHILLING, IDIOT JACK, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—DARIUS DUTTON. Evening—ALADDIN. Large collection of animals and curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times*, in its money article of yesterday, in speaking of American securities, informs its readers that a people in debt complain of its burden, forgetting the benefits it brought them, and intimates that the heavy annual payment to foreign holders is more dangerous to their popularity than when made to holders at home.

A Berlin dispatch says the Government of Prussia has announced the intention to modify the Press laws.

LEDRU ROLLIN, in a communication to the Parisian papers, withdraws from the candidature for the French Chambers, assigning as a reason that he does not wish to create division in the Liberal Party.

A Paris dispatch says M. ROCHEFORT is about to establish a new journal, to be called *La Marseillaise*.

From 3,000 to 4,3000 volunteers, according to a Madrid telegram, have sailed from Spain for Cuba since Sunday last.

Formidable military preparations are in progress in Paris, in anticipation of disturbances at the elections which take place on Sunday.

The *Gaulois*, a Paris weekly journal of the humorous kind, announces that during the illness of the King of Italy, he contracted a morganatic marriage. The same paper gives currency to a rumor of the early abdication of VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The religious ceremonies connected with the opening of the Suez Canal were observed yesterday, when Père BAUER, the almoner of the Empress EUGENIE, delivered a discourse.

GENERAL.

South American advices bring the announcement of the wreck of eighteen vessels during a violent storm at the mouth of the La Plata.

Extensive thefts of freight belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Boston, have been perpetrated for some time past, and yesterday several persons, including a colored employe of the Company, were arrested and held for trial. Over $1,000 worth of the property was recovered.

General SPINNER's health continues to improve, but he has not yet resumed the duties of his office.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met yesterday afternoon at Louisville, Ky., to organize.

BENJAMIN TEACHONT was resentenced at Buffalo to be hanged Dec. 24, after an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State from a conviction of murder, having killed his wife in Wyoming County.

The returns of the condition of the national banks of New-England, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency up to Oct. 9, are published in an abstract form to-day.

Senators ATKINS and DUNKIN and Mr. MORRIS, M. P., were sworn in yesterday as members of the Dominion Cabinet.

Surgeon NEWTON H. ADAMS, of the United States Navy, died in Washington yesterday, in the 34th year of his age.

The new members of the Alabama Legislature have been admitted to seats. The two seats of the Senators elect from Mobile, both Democrats, are to be contested. A resolution asking the removal of disabilities was introduced by a Republican representative.

The Alabama State Agricultural Fair will open on the 23d inst., and will continue four days.

WADE HAMPTON is to deliver the annual address before the Georgia Agricultural Society, at the State Fair at Macon.

The gale on Tuesday night extended as far South as Mobile, where a railroad depot was unroofed, several negroes injured and a white man killed. In Philadelphia, the snow storm turned to rain and ended in a violent gale. At Bangor, Me., a heavy snow storm set in yesterday afternoon.

LOCAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the New-York Rendering Company appeared by Mr. CARTER, their Secretary, who said that they could not comply with two of the requirements of the Board, and requested that they be permitted to continue their business as heretofore until May 1, 1870. They were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

At a meeting of the New-York Liberal Club last evening, Professor M. A. LEVRASON delivered a lecture on the "Means of Preventing Corrupt Practices in Elections."

Testimony is now being received by the United States Grand Jury concerning the drawback frauds. It is said that BLATCHFORD and his accomplices are sure to be indicted.

The Conservatory of Music, in Newark, was robbed by burglars on Tuesday night of musical instruments valued at $150. A lot of clothing was also stolen from the residence of a Mr. MURRAY, on Broad-street. No arrests were made.

The Treasury Commission appointed to make an investigation into the operations of the National Bank Note Company completed the work yesterday. A report will be immediately made to Secretary BOUTWELL.

The United States Assistant Treasurer, Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, was formally installed into office yesterday morning. Brief addresses were made by him and General BUTTERFIELD in the rotunda of the building in the presence of the clerks and employes.

The American Institute of Architects, which has been in session in this City for two days past, adjourned yesterday evening. Several important papers were read, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The closing address was delivered by E. L. GODKIN, Esq., of this City.

The twenty-second annual election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held yesterday, and resulted in the choice of the following ticket: Allan McLane, William Dennistoun, James M. Brown, Howard Potter, Abiel A. Low, Francis Skiddy, Jonathan Thorne, William H. Webb, Sidney Mason.

All the Courts of this City adjourned yesterday till Friday on account of Thanksgiving Day.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the establishment of a female normal school was ordered, and a resolution authorizing an investigation into the public school system of Europe and other States of the Union, with a view to adopting improvements in the public schools of New-York, was referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies. Commissioner SANDS offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a sanitary inspector of schools, which was referred to a standing committee.

In the matter of the petition of FRANCIS FAREZ, the alleged fugitive forger from Switzerland, for a writ of *habeas corpus* and to be discharged from custody, Judge BLATCHFORD, after hearing testimony and argument, has decided that the papers on which the proceedings were taken were entirely insufficient, and has discharged FAREZ.

JOHN S. BLISS was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of defrauding a soldier named THOMAS MEHAN out of $100 bounty money.

Thanksgiving Day.

It was a happy thought to ordain our day of Thanksgiving in this gracious Autumn weather. The year has done its work. We have gathered the fruits of the generous Spring and the laboring Summer. The farmer turns from well-filled barns to thank the Providence that gave him rain and sunshine—a seedtime and a harvest. The busy worker in the dense cities who sees no freshness in the earth and finds all its life and bounty so many elements of barter, ceases to care and fret and absorb for one day. Thanksgiving is the Home Holiday. We have no sweeter festival in the calendar. It is something to owe to the hard, repressing faith of our grim Puritan ancestry. In the men who conceived this festival there must have been, beneath all their asceticism and rigor, genuine charity and the true conception of home.

We need more holidays in our American life. We have many anniversaries, but few days sacred to friendship, faith and domestic love. It is well to honor patriotism by celebrating its memories in music, parade, fireworks and cannonading, and there may perhaps be, a vulgar but unavoidable pleasure, in violent exultation over victories which our grandfathers won. There is pathos and incitement to virtue and patience in the memories that cluster around the days of the Saints and the festivals of the Church. These are limited to believers in creeds. The true holiday is broad enough to unite all creeds,—a season of reunion and content,—retrospection and resolution. We should come nearer to each other, and feel the sweet enfolding duty which belongs to man in every relation of life,—if we only come to see it,—the love which bathes us as though it were an ether,—friendship and memories of friendship, fragrant and soul-subduing,—the faith which lifts the mind from earthliness and love of self into communion with the Father of all. On such a day, we think of those far away,—beyond the seas,—of those who have passed into the silent land. We throw off the encrusting selfishness of everyday contact with the world, and feel the sway of nobler feelings than those of gain, enmity, ambition or strife. The spirit ascends into a serene and peaceful atmosphere. The heart beats quicker—with a sense of exhilaration and purity—like the traveler in the rarified air of the mountain top, who feels new life at every step, and is almost oppressed with the fulness of exaltation and joy.

Man's true festivals come from some secret and natural association. This is the feast day of the Family and of Friendship. Many a truant son and daughter will cross seas and travel weary miles to sit in the old pew, and hear the familiar psalm, and gather around the fireside with those they love. The real meaning of this day is,—Coming Home! There are no traditional glories, no memories of sacred adventure or suffering to divide it. It has but one embracing sentiment. "God has blessed us," we say, "and we thank Him in our homes." The mystery which makes so simple a duty controlling, does not rest with one class or one people—but is world-wide. The Christian never wearies of recalling the midnight flight into Egypt—the child born in the manger. The Hebrew's sweetest traditions are of the good brother who was sold into slavery, and the child who was hidden in the rushes. The patient Hindoo is moved with religious ecstasy and veneration as he muses upon Buddha wandering as a mendicant. The Mohammedan never feels the fervor of his strange creed more deeply, than when he sings of the prophet roaming in poverty and despair, hunted as a madman and impostor by the people who came to see him as a teacher, and leader, greater even than Jesus. We are not insensible to splendor and pomp and civic revelry. We like our *fête* days—the Fourth of July, the Twenty-second of February—and that tremendous anniversary so dear to captains of militia, when a British army marched out of New-York. These appeal to our vanity. They are celebrated with impatience and forgotten. We pay them as a kind of moral taxation. But men who regard Independence Day as a wanton waste of precious business hours, and who would not cross their counting room to see all the militia in the land, would traverse seas and continents to gather around the Christmas Tree, and join in the glee that beams from big, wondering eyes, or to sit around the Thanksgiving dinner and hear a dear voice ask in trembling accents for God's blessing upon all in distress, and upon those in distant lands, and thank Him for the mercy which has brought the wanderer back again to the fireside and the family board.

Thanksgiving Day is more than a mere religious observance. By devotion we hallow and purify it. Were it merely a pious duty it might be as well observed in the caves and mountains. It is an American holiday,—something more than Christmas or New Year, or even Independence Day. We are glad to feel that the gracious Puritan custom has become a law of the people, and that we have nationalized the festival in this season of ripeness and plenty. This day is truly a day for thanks. God has made 1869 a year of blessing. We have had a rich Summer, without pestilence or drought, or any calamity of nature. We are at peace with all the world. We have seen the angry scars of war and disunion heal and fade away, and a people newly born to liberty showing themselves worthy of the heritage. We have an Administration with the supreme confidence of the people, for we see honesty in high places, public thrift, resolute economy where corruption reigned with polluting sway, and in the chair of WASHINGTON, a President worthy to be named with WASHINGTON, by reason of his patriotism and earnest labor for the public good. Our nation is honored among nations. Our flag floats proudly and unchallenged in every sea, and no slave lifts his chains to curse the oppressors who dishonored it, and made its vaunted freedom a mockery.

While we come together and thank God for his manifold kindness, and abandon ourselves to the peace and gaiety of this gracious time, let us remember that with our privileges there comes a duty always present, but in seasons like this, commanding and imperative. In the fullness of our own joy we must not forget those who are poor, and sick and cast down by bitter fortune. We can truly enjoy our manifold comforts by a practical remembrance of those to whom they are denied, and upon whom the sunshine that brightens our own prosperity falls dark and drearily. The Master to whom so many praises will be sung this morning, showed no holier attribute of divinity than when he taught us that true Christianity gave clothing to the naked and food to the hungry, and opened the prison doors to those in bonds. We have many prisons around us, where poverty and misfortune and hard necessity hold their victims with sterner grasp than chains and bars. It is for us to open these doors and break these bonds, to spread our substance and store, to lend the helping hand and bless the day with deeds of charity. As we do to others so may we hope that others will do to us and our children. This is the lesson of the day. By its full observance we can make a true Thanksgiving, and show that the gifts we have received from the Father of all have not fallen upon hard and stony ground.

The Constabulary Election in New-Hampshire.

Our New-Hampshire exchanges do not, in general, evade the conclusion that the issue distinctly made in the recent speceial election, was one of absolute "prohibition", against "license"—the Temperance question raised also in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio and Minnesota. The "Constabulary law," as it was called, proposed to establish in New-Hampshire an organization somewhat similar to the famous "State Constabulary" of Massachusetts, which has figured so largely in liquor seizures. As in Massachusetts' the sole purpose of the proposed law was to give power to certain officers to hunt after ardent spirits, and to destroy them at sight—save where exceptional clauses authorized the sale of liquor. The provisions of the New-Hampshire law were even more stringent, we believe, than those of its Massachusetts prototype; and doubtless the scenes which have been witnessed in the latter State would have been repeated in the former, had the law been approved by the people, to whom, by its final provision, it was submitted for acceptance or rejection.

But the people voted the law down, and that by a decisive majority. What is the reason? Shall we proclaim that the people of New-Hampshire are in favor of intemperance, that they are the "sworn allies of rumsellers," that they are "either drunkards themselves, or else the puppets of drunkards and dramsellers?" Such is what the "Temperance Alliance" apparently wished us to believe, and such was the language employed by the friends of prohibition in other States. We were told that not to support the constabulary and prohibitory movements was to "surrender to the rumsellers;" and we were begged to note "what answer" Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, New-Hampshire, and other States would give to the question, "Will you surrender?"

Now, we say, to abuse the majority of the people in these States for opposition to the radical measures of the would-be "Temperance Party," is to render one's self ridiculous. What the voting this Autumn has done is to prove that when the prohibitionists seek to make their one "issue" a permanent affair, and to force their theories into practice by constabulary systems, they will be overwhelmingly defeated. In Maine, the temperance candidate received but a handful of votes; in Massachusetts, the Legislature elected was strongly anti-prohibition; in New-Hampshire, the Constabulary law was overthrown by a decisive majority; in Ohio, the temperance candidate for Governor received less than 700 votes, and even in Minnesota the temperance candidate polled less than 1,700 votes. What the true "lesson" is, these simple facts sufficiently show.

The Government and the Lottery Dealers.

There are always plenty of shiftless, improvident, visionary mortals in the world to go into any scheme which promises them a future without hard work, and for a small outlay. When a man has thrown away all his real opportunities in life, and finds himself sinking with the millstone of his own follies tied about his neck, he hunts up lotteries, dreams of lucky combinations, and throws away his few remaining dollars in the most hopeless attempt to win a fortune that a rational being can commit himself to.

Lotteries are illegal in this State. So are a good many other things which thrive among us. It is illegal to carry arms, but multitudes of people do it. It is wrong to sell whisky on Sundays behind cigar stores, but there are places where it is done. We believe that there are from five to seven hundred lottery offices in New-York City and Brooklyn. The Micawbers of the community make it well worth the while of the managers to carry on a business which is not the less immoral because the National Government gives it a sort of official countenance.

The headquarters of the lottery system are in Kentucky. The offices here represent the main organizations in that State. They are carried on under disguises which would not impose upon a smart boy in a primary school. Let us see how the trick is managed. Tom Scapegrace walks into a room and sees a placard stuck up informing him that a "gig" is worth from $62 to $300, a "saddle" from $12 to $36, a "horse" from $100 to $640, a "day" from $3 to $5. For the "gig" there are sixty numbers put into a box, of which *nine* only are drawn out. In order to win the said "gig"—or, say, $250—a man must name three numbers out of the nine—the chances against his doing that being, of course, enormously great. He chooses three members—2, 5 and 7, for example—and stakes one dollar that these numbers will come out in the draw. If that calculation should prove accurate, he wins two or three hundred dollars. Of course the practical operation of the system is this—the whole Scapegrace family keep putting down their dollars on the lottery dealer's counter, and seldom taking any up. They go there again and again, just as they are drawn to the whisky bar, or as the fly will keep trying to walk over a spider's web. It is so much pleasanter to "find" a fortune than to work for it, that a lottery office is never likely to spread its nets in vain for fools.

It will be observed that the man who invests in a lottery does not buy a lottery ticket—that would be against the law. The name of the article is changed, just as whisky is sometimes sold on Sundays under the innocent name of cider. The customer buys a "policy of numbers." He has had a dream, or his wife has dreamt that her sister's husband had a dream, in which the successful numbers were revealed by the accommodating Fates. The beliver in chance, as against hard work and Providence, rushes off to the lottery office and stakes his money on the combination of numbers which the hand of destiny has obligingly written out for him. He thinks the lottery itself cannot be such a very mischievous institution or the Government would certainly not sanction it. And the lottery dealer shows him the receipt for a hundred dollars special tax. This gives the whole concern an air of respectability. The lottery office, in a certain sense, has the Government mark upon it. Is not that a guarantee of fair play? Many an ignorant man and woman think so, and are encouraged to go on squandering the dollars of which they have robbed their families.

The Government is in this anomalous position—it recognizes and taxes that which the laws of the State declare to be an immorality and an offence. It even helps the head managers of the lotteries. We will explain in what way. Formerly they were very much at the mercy of the small dealers, scattered over the country. But the astute chief managers went to Congress and said, "You can never get on with these lottery dealers—it would be a farce to tax them. Try us. We'll very soon take all the trouble off your hands, and turn over to you a very handsome revenue. Make a regulation that no lottery dealer shall carry on business unless he pays a special tax of $100, and five per cent. on his gross receipts. We, the managers, will give a bond for the five per cent., and without the bond let no lottery office be opened." At this particular time the Government was much in need of money, and was casting about in every direction for something to tax. The managers' bait took. The order was made—the lottery dealer could no longer set up business on his own account, but was entirely under the thumb of the chief projector, who had the plunder left at his own disposal.

The Government thus not only taxes crime, but encourages it—makes it plausible, and entices the unwary to involve themselves in it. This is not only an impropriety, but what would be worse in the eyes of strict financiers—it is an impropriety which pays indifferently. The lottery managers only returned $135,000 to the Treasury last year. Either they defrauded the Government, or their business must be very small; and, as we know the latter supposition cannot be maintained, we are driven to adopt the former. The Government in a certain measure compromises itself for $135,000 a year. The State has tried to suppress an offence from which the Administration condescends to receive a profit. Is this worthy of us? Congress ought either to make the tax on lotteries so enormous as to be virtually a prohibition, or abstain from taxing them altogether. The credulous and the weak minded ought to have no excuse left for supposing that gambling schemes are vouched for by the Government.

The Suez Canal.

If the great structure between the Mediterranean and Red Seas fails to restore the sceptre of trade to Middle Europe, plucked from it by VASCO DE GAMA, the opening of the Suez Canal insures other results that far outweigh this commercial supremacy. Henceforth the valley of the Nile, the exhaustless plains of India, the spicy and verdant islands of the East, will pour their wealth and luxury into the heart of Europe. A bond, both mystic and material, unites the Mediterranean with the land of the Pharaohs. The triumph of the engineering art solves many pending problems, such as the feasibility of our own Isthmus being cut. No doubt, the *éclat* of the stupendous work will be utilized by its friends; and the canal itself, like the aqueducts of Rome, built in the imperial days of AUGUSTUS, will outlive the hoary nationalities that have founded it.

The value of the Suez Canal as an international improvement remains to be seen. In the interest of American merchants, however, it may be well to study how far it can be made to subserve our commerce. In the present juncture, nothing bearing upon the means for restoring our commercial prosperity can be lost sight of with impunity. Without depreciating the magnificent genius of the architect, and the princely outlays of the patrons of the Suez work, we may do well to inquire into its capabilities for serving the world's traffic, and especially how it will affect our Eastern trade. The rates that have been fixed upon by the managers of the canal for all vessels, equally, passing through its waters, amount to $2,300 in gold for an ordinary Indiaman. Such a tariff must, at first, go far to exclude a large class of traders from the advantages of the improvement. The accidents which have already befallen the structure, though but of temporary duration, when considered in connection with the sandy and drifting character of some sections of the canal, will, for some time, suggest to shipmasters the dangers of detention and delay in attempting the new route. But, anticipating as we do the abatement of these difficulties and discouragements, it is not easy to see how the immediate benefits of the canal can extend to us. Physical arrangements and phenomena sometimes control the destinies of races. It has been said that England, situated between the Old and the New World, owes its maritime renown, not so much to the intelligence and industry of its people, as to its geographical position in the van of westwardly advancing empire. If the fiat of nature is decisive, the future of the Suez Canal promises but little to those parts of the world remote from its banks. If the old objections to the canal (of a supposed difference in the level of the two seas and the sandy deposit at Port Said) have been exploded, other and more serious difficulties, and insuperable obstacles, threaten the general utility of the work. Surveys and exact measurement have long since established the fact that, from the month of May to October, the upper part of the Red Sea is lower than its mouth. This is said to result from the position of the Red Sea in a rainless region, where its long trough is swept transversely by scorching winds. Its feeder, the Arabian Sea, is 1,000 miles from its head, and engineers show that the water entering the Straits of Babelmandel and flowing up the channel, loses half an inch by evaporation daily. Eastward-bound vessels, after leaving the canal, must encounter this set of the current, and sail, as it were, up the side of an inclined plane.

In the Mediterranean a difficulty still more formidable arises. This sea under a hot sky evaporates so much water that, to supply the loss, a powerful drift from the Atlantic pours in at Gibraltar. Shipowners well know that not unfrequently their vessels' despite the most strenuous and skillful efforts, are baffled in attempting to get out of the Mediterranean. In 1855, nearly a thousand sail were detained for three months at Gibraltar; and some of them, after getting out as far as Malaga, were swept back by the current. Even after passing the Straits, sailing masters say they are in a less favorable position for getting to market than if they were in Liverpool. Already some of the commercial Press of England, not unfriendly to the canal, have criticised the extravagances of its advocates. The great structure, as we have indicated, needs no artificial eulogy to render it an object of universal admiration. But it seems highly problematical whether its sensible benefits can extend much beyond the confines of the classic sea, or, at least, beyond the shores of Europe. Time alone can decide.

Perhaps we Breathe the Air we Burn.

The improvements of civilization are accompanied by disadvantages. For every benefit of science there is a new danger. So in the German legend, sixty of the magic balls hit, three missed; and the erratic three caused tragedy. Thus the costly dwellings of to-day are replete with conveniences, and contain new sources of disease. Old-fashioned contrivances never warmed buildings thoroughly. A fire in an open grate or even in a well-constructed stove, drawing through a room air to supply combustion, creates a draft that cools every part not directly reached by radiated heat. In the consumption of a ton of coal per month, burning twelve hours per day, thirty cubic feet of air may be dragged every minute into the fire. The deficiency used to be replaced by currents of air from around doors and windows, under wainscots and between chinks in the flooring. If a room could be made airtight, a fire built in it would not draw properly. FREDERICK EDWARDS, the London authority on such subjects, gives as the principal occasion of chimneys behaving badly, that drafts come down the flues, carrying back smoke and gases, when a room is so constructed and closed as to materially prevent fresh air from reaching the fire.

The method of heating houses now most customary in our cities, is by means of a furnace situated in the basement or cellar, drawing cold air from outside the house and distributing hot air by means of tubes and registers. It should be noticed that many furnaces are unprovided with any arrangement for holding water, and the hot air they furnish is so dry as to warp and crack woodwork and furniture. At best, except in rare instances, there are no means of ventilation provided for rooms, except by opening doors and windows. To many people furnace-heated air seems as if it were, so to speak, denaturalized. It has been supposed to want vitality, elasticity, or perhaps ozone. And the fair flowers of our households, breathing all Winter the prison air that comes between the grated bars of the register, exhibit "the languors and lilies of virtue" in the early Spring.

The chief surgeon of a hospital in Savoy made observations. He had studied certain symptoms prevalent among his patients. He decided that they were poisoned by the hot air from cast-iron stoves. Upon his representations, exact experiments were made under the direction of the French Academy. For years it had been known that iron was permeable to some gases. If that metal be cold, hydrogen passes through it slowly; if red hot, instantly, even against atmospheric pressure. The usual combustion of coal in an ordinary stove or furnace produces among other things carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. The first of these gases does not readily penetrate iron, and, although it is baneful enough, people breathe a third of one per cent. of it in a crowded theatre and survive. But the other gas, carbonic oxide, is a deadly poison; and the French experiments showed that it passes through hot cast iron like water through a sieve. While the fires of our domestic altars are under good headway, and we are seated at breakfast, the open draft carries all gases up the chimney. The sides of the furnace grow red hot while we are putting on our overcoats. As soon as we are fairly out of the house and on our way to business the damper is turned, the draft closed, and the poisonous oxide rising, crawls literally into the bosoms of our families.

We have patiently waited for the *savants* who furnish this information, to suggest the means of meeting the difficulty. Surely it is not impossible to fill the pores of iron with a material that will prevent the passage of gases. Perhaps it might answer the purpose to have some earthy substance, capable of vitrification by heat, spread upon the surfaces. These scientific gentlemen having demonstrated to us that we are in a quandary, are in duty bound to indicate the pathway out.

One more "kerosene horror" is added to the long list—this time the conflagration of a Milwaukee theatre, with several persons burned to death, fifteen or twenty others badly burned, and still others maimed in the madness to escape from the building. We are now approaching the end of the year, and the regular period for collecting statistics. We suggest that attention be given to compiling a full list of "kerosene accidents" and "kerosene deaths" for the twelve month. We believe the roll of slaughter would be a terrible one to contemplate, and would carry a striking moral,

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LEIGH HUNT, in speaking of the Nile, says:

> "It flows thro' old hushed Egypt and its sands,
> Like some grave, mighty thought treading a dream."

That will do no longer. Egypt, though not so young as she once was, is not "hushed" by any means; for while the Baker expedition on one side makes a British noise going up or down to the Mountains of the Moon, *via* the Cataracts, there is another and a greater noise round the marshes of Pehrsium and the forks of Ismailia. Egypt is a dream no more, but wide awake, and taking a lease of another thousand years at the command of a Princess more splendid than any of her Cleopatras. Yesterday the Empress, the Kaiser, the Prussian and Italian Princes, and all the rest of the Khedhive's guests were sailing up to Ismaila. To-day they will witness a review of ISMAIL's Arab horsemen; and to-morrow they will move in the grandest kind of Indian file through the Bitter Lakes to Suez.

Mr. JOHN MARTIN, who advocated insurrection against England with such patriotic spirit in 1848, is now of opinion that there is no need of insurrection, and that it is likely the English Government, under pressure, will go on remedying the evils complained of by the Irish. In this he is very probably correct. There are powerful popular influences in Ireland opposed to rebellion, and the end will no doubt be that Irishmen of all religions will yet stand on a level with the rest of the British population, and then be as forward as the Scotch to sustain the union of islands, and, like them, to adorn it with the splendid liturgies of military service, statesmanship and literature. The islands are too little to be divided by their paltry jealousies. The Irish, in some respects, are to England what the Hungarians are to Austria; and the safety of England is to be promoted by the frank, unreserved equality of that ancient sister island.

If the people who heard Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' discourse the other evening on "The Question of To-morrow," should be asked if they enjoyed the oration, they would all probably declare that they did. But if they should be asked, as the result of their evening, what the "Question of To-morrow" *is*, some of them, at least, would be very much puzzled to reply. They would have the consolation, however, that the eloquent lecturer would probably be much worse puzzled than they by the same question. To all appearances he considers the "Question of To-morrow" to be, like BRIGHAM YOUNG's wife, of the plural number. It includes "restraint on self-government," especially in cities; prohibition; woman's rights; the labor or workingmen's view of things; the purity of the ballot; the Chinese problem; and so forth, and so on. These are the "Question of To-morrow." But, pray, why not the "Question of To-day?" What *is*, otherwise, the question of to-day—is it the Fugitive Slave law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the emancipation of the slaves?

The long letter of Ex-Minister WASHBURN upon "that fratricide, priest and bishop killer, that murderer of all foreigners and exterminator of his own people, FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ," shows, at least, that its author, who has suffered much from LOPEZ, can, in return, fill out Dr. JOHNSON's ideal of "a good hater." The truth is, however, that the friends of LOPEZ are very unwise when they join issue with Messrs. WASHBURN and BLISS on the subject of the cruelties and the tyranny of the Dictator. Evidence enough has already been published, and not American alone, but English, Prussian, Portuguese, Italian, to substantiate in the minds of all reasonable people that LOPEZ has been guilty of monstrous assassinations and fearful tyranny, which even his rage, his hate, and his fears, could not justify. We do not pretend, and probably Mr WASHBURN does not pretend, that the slaughters and tortures of LOPEZ were as numerous as those of the Andersonville prison pen; but there is no denying their deliberate atrocity. The difficulty has been all along that, after the exaggerated Allied reports of the "desperate situation" of LOPEZ, people are apt to consider these stories of butchery as of the same sort. And beyond all this is the conviction that it is difficult, if not impossible, to conquer LOPEZ, and the hope of doing so has already prolonged the South American war for years. Granted that LOPEZ is a despot and a tyrant, the Paraguayan people give evidence that they like him by their unparalleled devotion to his fortunes.

The last lingering leaves that stuck so desperately to their boughs during the late violent gales, have been washed down by the heavy rains of the by-gone twenty-four hours, and with them the last sign of Summer has vanished. We are now looking out for snow and slush; and the compositors are prepared to bring out their old standing headings of "The Dirty Streets" and "Broadway Impassable," for regular Winter service. The editorial outcries of the season will also begin. We suppose it is useless to hope that the snow will be removed from the streets, since the plea of the contractor after every snow-fall is, "It may snow again to-morrow"—an argument which knocks down all others. But we would plead for the crossings, at least. We admit that it was "never done before"—that sweeping of the crossings after every fall of snow; but as it may be easily and cheaply effected, we venture to make the suggestion—not entirely as "men without hope."

The Londoners love their Thames water and praise it, as much as the Egyptians do their Nile water—and for pretty much the same reason—they cannot easily come by any other kind of the same beverage. In the London *Quarterly* there is a favorable review of the late Royal Commission on the subject of the "Water Supply of the Metropolis;" and the conclusion is that the water of the Thames and Lee, gathered from an area of 3,676 square miles, and distributed by the eight water companies, is the most available, and in itself very good, according to the report of the chemists, LETHEBY, ODLING and ABEL. The latter show that all the impurities flowing into the Thames above Hampton—where the water is taken up—are worked away by the oxygen of the elements and have no injurious effect on the public health. All these showings and arguments in favor of the somewhat hard and saline water used by the London people, will be a great comfort to ourselves when we have drank up the Croton, and begin to dip our pipes into the Hudson.

The Free Library of Boston having been carped at by some persons latterly, Mr. JUSTIN WINDSOR, of that institution, has published a defence of it which must still further interest people in such institutions. He shows that its terms for lending books are easier than those of Manchester, in England, and of other places having such a system—the Bostonians being only required to give their names and residences before taking out books. Mr. WINDSOR makes the interesting statement that on a circulation of twenty thousand books, only twenty have been lost—novels, probably, and, as such, not a very deadly loss. This losing of books should be no argument against such libraries, which were not got up for angels or philosophers, but for boys and careless people of all sorts—to teach them better things. Free libraries must leave a reasonable margin for such drawbacks and deficiencies.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, it is announced, made a morganatic marriage during his recent illness, and will soon abdicate. This mysterious statement will set the world a-wondering. A little while ago this gentleman was about to shuffle off this mortal coil altogether, as was asserted. But he only appears to have been forging a fresh link for himself. Why, then, abdicate, unless, indeed, he finds that his domestic kingdom will, by this new annexation, require all the administrative ability that he can lay claim to? Then, again, who is to be the new ruler over Italy? Can it be that the sceptre and the distaff are to change hands? Such things have been in more courts than one, only they have not been announced by gazette or herald's proclamation.

The world's nomenclature is constantly adapting itself to the events for which a descriptive phrase is needed, which is a great aid to their proper understanding. Thus, there has been for some time considerable difficulty in fixing the precise *status* of the Spanish Government. There was a revolution, but what is now uppermost? And what is now the prospect for a future King, Kingling, or President? Happily the Paris *Temps* rescued the Spanish from their hypothetical dilemma. They are and will remain an "irregular republic" under the name of a monarchy. Could any definition be more satisfactory or complete? It is almost as good as the phrase "Despotism tempered with bayonets" applied to another nation in its time of mutations.

The English people who read of the honors paid to the memory of Mr. PEABODY, must have failed to contrast his character with that of another millionaire who died the same week. The Marquis of WESTMINSTER was probably the richest man in Europe not engaged in trade. His wealth was due to his own exertions in not the slightest degree. At a not very remote period of history an ancestor married a daughter of a milk dealer, who, and the girl afterward, owned a very large tract of land in the region known now chiefly as Belgravia. As time went on, London grew and the pastures became brickfields, and then a vast number of fine streets, filled with handsome residences, were built by successive descendants. This is how the family became enormously wealthy. And the value of these possessions constantly increases. The American built houses for the poor and gave them away. The late Marquis built his for the rich, and is said to have been a self-willed and exacting landlord besides. This is one of the cases in which spendthrifts have their uses, in the distribution of wealth.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

At the meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, at Packard's Building, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. WILBOUR urged upon every member to assist in sustaining the meetings, either by speaking themselves, or by having their ideas expressed by others.

Mr. POOLE, a lawyer, said that what this country required was good laws; he thought it proper that women should assist in making the laws and not be confined merely to the correcting of them, by petitions, &c.

Mrs. SOMERLY responded that the women of Vineland, N. J., have been in the habit of voting for several years past; that this year they showed an increase of twenty-five in the number of votes cast.

Mrs. BLAKE gave a lengthy and very amusing account of her experience as a lecturer on the subject of Woman Suffrage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"IL POLIUTO" AT THE ACADEMY.

The performance of "Il Poliuto" last evening at the Academy rose in merit decidedly above public expectations, and justified enthusiasm such as is not frequently witnessed. Signor LEFRANC's impersonation of *Poliutus* has obviously been most carefully studied, and this tenor's fine lyric powers are brought to bear in executing his conception with admirable effect. The grand characteristics of the part—unswerving faith and sublime piety—were conveyed in a manner singularly impressive, and with an evenness and fervor that showed Signor LEFRANC to be an actor no less than a singer of rare ability. With a single exception we have had in this country no tenor who could both act and sing as well as this artist; and Mr. MARETZEK and the public are to be congratulated upon an acquisition of a calibre so seldom met with as almost to constitute a natural curiosity. The only noteworthy fault to be discerned in Signor LEFRANC is that his voice at intervals shows traces of wear; and, after all, it is hardly gracious to refer to such an occasional defect, when it is attended and redeemed by so much excellence, and when, in truth, it is perhaps the inevitable consequence of the histrionic zeal and passion that afford us so much pleasure. Signor LEFRANC was cheered last night to the echo; and was repeatedly summoned by the audience to receive lavish tokens of their approval.

Miss KELLOGG essayed on this occasion the difficult part of *Paulina*, and those accustomed to see and admire her in the lighter operatic *rôles* were fairly surprised by the soul, pathos and energy which the young prima donna threw into a character that taxes to the utmost the strength of the most mature and cultured singers on the stage. Miss KELLOGG has greatly improved in force and variety as well as in person. Development has been felicitously harmonious in each of these respects. She has thus become thoroughly capable of what some years ago it might have been imprudent for her to attempt. A remarkable mistress of stage ease, considering her comparatively short experience, Miss KELLOGG has also control of a degree of fire and physical vigor which she employs, when required, with unexpected yet never-failing tact and certainty. Being last night in perfect sympathy with Signor LEFRANC in all he aimed to achieve, the two played into each other's hands with the happiest results, and popular approval in consequence swelled at times into something very like an ovation.

Signor REYNA sang better in *Severo* than we have yet heard him. If this gentleman ever falls short of the highest success with his audience it is surely from no lack of the heartiest good-will. He took great pains in this performance and pleased the public better than he has heretofore done. The chorus, orchestra and *mise en scene* were likewise of a more satisfactory nature than they have always previously been, and the representation deserves to be ranked on the whole as a really triumphant one. "Il Poliuto" is to be repeated on Friday, when, with fair weather, we doubt not the house will even exceed the very numerous one of this opera's first performance.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The performances of the Richings opera troupe at the Grand Opera House continue, with very satisfactory results. The first of the present series received notice on Tuesday morning, and since then, "The Crown Diamonds" and "Fra Diavolo" have been sung. "The Crown Diamonds" was noticeable as the means of introduction of a new tenor, Mr. HENRY HAIGH, as to whose merits, however, we should prefer to postpone a decision. Of the representation of "Fra Diavolo" yesterday, we need but say that the opera was sung by Messrs. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, ARNOLD, PEAKES and DRAYTON, and by Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD and Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER; and also that it was given with a unanimity of purpose and a certainty of effect, so far as each member of the troupe was concerned, deserving the heartiest praise. This afternoon "The Crown Diamonds" will be repeated, and this night will be occupied by a second performance of "Maritana," with a first appearance, that of Miss EMMA HOWSON, as a special attraction.

Matinees To-Day.

We notice that afternoon entertainments will be given to-day at almost all the local places of amusement. At the Grand Opera House, a performance of "The Crown Diamonds" is announced. At Booth's, "Time and the Hour" will be given. At Wood's Museum, Mr. F. L. ROBINSON and the dramatic company will take part in two day entertainments. The admirable rendering of "Caste" will be repeated at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. "London," with its superb illustrations, will be represented at the French Theatre. At the Olympic "Poor Humanity" and "A Bull in a China Shop" are to be acted. The Bowery presents an interminable programme. And, finally, at the New-York Circus the full troupe may be applauded in a most diversified spectacle.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. W. H. POPE, elocutionist, repeated the poem of "Manfred" from memory, musical illustrations being furnished by Mr. G. W. MORGAN, at Steinway Hall, yesterday....A new lady rider has been added to the excellent troupe now appearing at the New-York Circus. The newcomer is Miss PAULINE HINDLEY. Her *début* was effected Monday in presence of an overflowing house...."Caste" is to be acted all this week at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Its success has been genuine....The last performances of "Poor Humanity," and of "A Bull in a China Shop," occur at the Olympic, this week. Monday, Mr. WILLIAM HOLSTON will act in "The Lottery Ticket," and in the drama of "The Lost Will."....We receive, daily, copious news as to the triumphs of the French opera troupe in New-Orleans. It will be pleasant for the reader to know that M. CALABRESI, the manager, intends bringing his whole company to the Theatre Français in this City, in March next....The latest European journals refer to the engagement, by an American manager, of Signor ERNESTO ROSSI. Signor ROSSI is the Talma of the Italian stage. He is now delighting the playgoers of Palermo.

MASSACRE BY COOLIES.

A Horrible Story of Crime on the High Seas—The Wretches Blown Overboard.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 10.

The brig *Nautilus*, Captain TURNER, which arrived from Tahiti yesterday, making the quickest trip on record—67 days for the round trip—news is received by a business house in this city of one of the most thrilling tragedies ever enacted on the high seas. It brings to mind the fearful scenes witnessed on board the African slavers years ago, and surpasses any of the dark deeds on shipboard that have been chronicled for a long time. Some two years ago the French bark *Muriadt* was fitted up by the Tahiti Cotton Company, and sailed for the Gilbert Islands, near Auckland, ostensibly on a trading expedition, but really for the purpose of securing a cargo of coolies, to be used as slaves on the plantation. She was provided with stocks, and arranged in all respects like a slaver. She procured her human freight, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in completing her voyage in safety, in spite of the obstacles placed in her path by the French Government and the natives.

The *Muriadt* venture proved so remunerative that the Company could scarcely curb their impatience and wait for the excitement to die out, before sending for another cargo of coolies. About six months ago the Cotton Company purchased the bark *Margaret Brander*, arranged her similar to the *Muriadt*, and sent her to the Gilbert Islands, under the Tahitian flag, after more "laborers" for their plantation. No unusual precautions were taken in equipping the vessel to enable the officers and crew to withstand any outbreak which might take place, and the owners saw the gallant bark sail away with no apprehension that the voyage would result disastrously.

The *Brander* arrived at the Gilbert Islands in due season, and immediately set to work procuring the "laborers" wanted. In doing this, more trouble was experienced than had been anticipated. The natives of Gilbert Islands are fierce and revengeful, and are bitter in their hatred toward the whites. At last, however, the complement was obtained, and the vessel sailed away with 300 men and women.

By some means or other the natives discovered the destination of the *Brander*, found that they were to be subjected to slavery, and the *Muriadt's* cargo had been converted to that purpose. Instantly they became sullen, and eyed their captors with a wicked look.

Feeling somewhat insecure, Captain BLACKETT, who had charge of the vessel, ordered the strictest watch to be kept of the movements made by the coolies, and all possible precautions for the safety of the vessel, officers and crew taken. His fears were not groundless, for when some two weeks out, the coolies rebelled in the night, killed Captain BLACKETT, two of the officers, and several men, and charged around the vessel in the wildest fury, hacking their victims in the most frightful manner.

While the poor wretches were carrying on their horrible work of mutilating and disfiguring their victims, the mate of the vessel managed to secrete himself below. His absence was soon discovered, and the now half-crazed savages set to work to discover his whereabouts. Mistrusting their intention, and with a presence of mind seldom equaled, he placed a keg of powder under the main hatch and arranged a fuse. Then calling out to the coolies above, he scampered back from the powder as far as possible. When the fellows had crowded around the hatchway, and were peering down to see him, he fired his fuse, and the explosion which followed killed nearly all on board. The rest were so demoralized that they jumped overboard or fell easy victims to the remorseless warfare waged by the mate and the few remaining men.

Singular as it may seem, the vessel was not so badly damaged that she would not float, and the mate succeeded in bringing her back to Tahiti.

The Cotton Company feel dissatisfied with their investment, but are not discouraged, and it is currently reported that the vessel is being fitted up for another cruise.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. STEPHEN SPRINGSTED, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the First District of Albany, has published a letter in which he says that the vote of Rensselaerville and Berne, as officially recorded by the town clerks immediately after the election, stood 476 for him and 791 for MURPHY, the Democratic candidate. The returns from these two towns brought to the County Clerks' offices six days after the election, gave him but 465 and MURPHY 802. MURPHY's "official" majority in the district was 18.

Some of the insurance men in Boston wish to give every fireman in the city a turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner, but they want other people to pay for them, and accordingly solicit subscriptions.

We can imagine the feelings of remorse with which the members of the Tennessee House of Representatives will read our complimentary allusion to them in yesterday's paper, knowing, as they will, that it was undeserved. The vote which they cast on Tuesday was not in favor of, but decidedly against, the ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Nine colored employes of the Boston and Albany Railroad have been arrested for stealing freight from the depot in Boston. Goods valued at $3,000 have already been recovered.

General BRECKINRIDGE declined a dinner tendered him by old soldiers of his division in Paducah, Ky., the other day.

The Indianapolis *Journal* recently published an article in relation to the erratic course of the *Sun*, which was so striking that it was copied into Eastern papers. The *Journal* of the 15th says that it evidently had its effect upon the editor of the *Sun*, as he immediately cut the *Journal* off his exchange list; and the *Journal* adds: "We told the truth about him, and he had the bad taste to lose his temper about it." Thus it seems that it does not "shine for all."

Three men in Milwaukee, Wis., felt sufficient interest in the reputation of the King of Prussia as to fight about him with fists and beer glasses on Monday, and in the fight one of the men was seriously injured.

The first person to see a fine portrait of General LAFAYETTE, presented by a Newark lady for the New-Jersey room at Mount Vernon, was the Marquise DE CHAMBURN, grand-daughter of LAFAYETTE, who happened to be visiting the tomb and home of Washington.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, alluding to the difficulties which afflict conductors of country newspapers employing correspondents in this City, says that it is often impossible for the editor to distinguish between the *facts*, which he desires to publish as matter of news, and the random aspersions of character in which correspondents frequently indulge. And it thinks that while the evil is serious the remedy is not so apparent. Perhaps it might be well seriously to consider whether the little wheat is worth so much chaff, or whether so much chaff is even in a slight degree atoned for by the little wheat.

A vile creature bearing the semblance of a man, seized a young lady in Terre Haute, Ind., a few evenings since, and attempted to cut off her hair, of which, as we are informed by a local paper, she has "a fine natural suit."

The Washington *Star* learns that Mr. GEO. PEABODY named in his will, as executors of his estate, CHAS. W. CHANDLER, of Zanesville, Ohio, SINGLETON PEABODY, of Rutland, Vt., and GEO. PEABODY RUSSELL, of Danvers, Mass. The first named married a daughter of a deceased brother of Mr. PEABODY, the second is the son of a brother now living in Ohio, and the third is the son of his sister, Mrs. RUSSELL, still living, in Massachusetts.

Senator COLE denies that he has urged his brother, General COLE, for the Secretaryship of the United States Senate, or that he has thought of him in connection with that office.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER devoted the last days of his life, it is said, to the preparation of a statistical article showing that New-York, in time, will surpass London as a commercial centre.

The Rochester *Chronicle* says that the Erie Canal is now in navigable order throughout, and boats are hurrying east conveying unprecedented cargoes at rates that are quite profitable to the boatmen. It is the intention of the canal authorities to keep the canal open as long as it is possible, employing ice boats to break the first ice.

Hon. S. E. CHURCH, who has been ill for a long time, but was slowly convalescing, is again in a critical condition.

As the New-York express train going West on the Erie Railway, was slowly leaving Waverly, a station eighteen miles below Elmira, on Monday, it ran upon a switch, and the engine and mail car went off the end of the rails before the engine could be stopped. It was found that the lock holding the switch-lever in place had been cut away with a cold chisel and the switch itself shifted with the evident purpose of causing an accident. It is supposed that the act was committed by some evil-disposed person who was not aware of the change made that morning in the running schedule, and expected that the train would go dashing by without halting.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hannah Brennan.

The funeral of a relic of the village days of New-York takes place to-day from the cathedral in Mulberry-street. Mrs. HANNAH BRENNAN, who died on Monday last, in the 84th year of her age, came to New-York in 1790, when 4 years of age, and has resided here continuously from that time until her death. Her husband, who died in 1845, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after rendering efficient service was honorably discharged in 1824. She was the mother of two daughters and four sons, all of whom she lived to see respected and honored in the great City whose marvelous growth she had witnessed. MATHEW T. BRENNAN, one of the sons, has long been prominent in the Democratic councils, has occupied the positions of Police Justice and Comptroller, and is now one of the Police Commissioners. OWEN W. BRENNAN, another of the sons, and a Republican of influence, is one of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, the third of the sons now living, has been for many years a School Commissioner noted for efficiency and zeal.

Our readers will remember that some months ago we reported the arrest of JAMES D. HARRIS, of Batavia, N. Y., an agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, for embezzlement of premiums of that Company. At the present term of the Genesee County Court, before Judge MARVIN, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to State Prison for two years. The immense increase of the agency business in all branches of insurance gives this result great importance to all underwriters, and it is hoped that it may have the effect of arresting the course of fraud which has been setting against the insurance companies.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The *Home Journal* has just entered upon its twenty-fifth year, and was never so prosperous as at present. We shake hands with Messrs. MORRIS PHILLIPS & Co., upon their well-deserved success.—*City Item, Philadelphia.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Herring's Safes in the FULTON-STREET FIRE.

LETTER FROM MESSRS. DAVID CLOSE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: We have just recovered the Herring Patent Champion Safe belonging to us from the ruins of the great fire which took place at No. 114 and 116 Fulton-street, on the night of the 26th inst., and on opening it we are pleased to inform you that our books, papers and money were all well preserved—every line and word as perfect as before the fire. We occupied No. 114, and our office was in the rear, consequently the safe was exposed to a very hot fire.

Very truly yours,
DAVID CLOSE & CO.

LETTER FROM CLAYTON, STARR & LINDSEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: We were unfortunately burned out at the great fire on the night of the 26th inst. at Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton-street. We occupied the third and fourth floors of the building known as No. 116. Our books and papers were well preserved in one of your Champion Safes, which was taken from the burning ruins this morning. Yours truly,

CLAYTON, STARR & LINDSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known.

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—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his old New-York office, No. 49 Bond-street, for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, and wens. Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair, and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they should not be discouraged. The one-preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for all diseases; it may remove some, when in other cases it is useless, and in many positively injurious. Dr. PERRY's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has, or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. Hence his great success in treating capillary diseases. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED AND ULCERATED Victims of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Funeral Sermon over the Remains of Mr. Peabody; His Last Bequest; Preparations for Carrying His Body to this Country; The Late Lord Derby and his Successor; The Case of Rev. Dr. Temple; Lord Derby's Funeral at Knowsley; Disorderly Proceedings in Limerick.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: Letter of M. Dupanloup.

FRANCE: The Political Situation; New Measures of Reform; Père Hyacinthe; Another Rochefort Demonstration; Ledru Rollin and the French Electors.

ITALY: Proposed Meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and Francis Joseph; Changes in the Italian Cabinet; The Pope and Father Hyacinthe; Illness of Garibaldi.

THE SUEZ CANAL: Programme of Opening Ceremonies; Reception of Guests.

Political.

Further Returns of City and County Votes; The Women's Parliament.

General Topics.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS: Another Chapter of Unpublished Correspondence; Letters of Seward Fish, Earl Clarendon, Thornton and Johnson; An Official British Opinion of Mr. Sumner's Speech; Close of the Negotiations.

THE VETERAN GENERAL: Funeral Services of General Wool in Troy; Honors Paid to His Memory.

THE FASHIONS: How the Parisian Ladies will Dress during November.

RAILROAD DISASTERS: Collisions on the Western Pacific Railroad—Two Passenger Trains Meet in a Fog—Terrible Loss of Life; Another Collision at Des Moines, Iowa—Twenty Persons Wounded: Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Russian Exposition in 1870—Representation of American Products; The *Stonewall* Disaster; The Case of Wells *vs.* The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; The Memphis Races; Horses and Colts; Conviction of the Newburyport Fire Bug; Obituaries of Eminent Men; How Stephen A. Douglas Looked, Dressed and Acted in his Youth; The Peabody Family; Union of the Old and New School Presbyterians; The Coolie Ship Mutiny; Fire in a Theatre.

THE SCAFFOLD: Execution in Illinois of Wm. Bell for the Murder of Herman Wendell; Protestations of Innocence.

Local News.

VANDERBILT: Unveiling of the Memorial Bronze; Description of the Memorial; Oration by Mayor Hall.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY: The Remains of Three Infants Found in a Chimney; No Clue to the Mystery.

Agricultural.

Book Farming; Horticultural School for Women; Spontaneous Combustion of Haystacks; Fencing for Profit; Report of the New-York State Cattle Commissioners on Texan Cattle; Brevities; Review of the Markets.

Editorial Comments.

Death Among the Veterans; The First Quarter of the Fiscal Year; Railway Reforms in England; Paying by Installments; The Republicans in this City; The new Assistant Treasurer; The Monster Evil of the State; The new Alliance in Europe; Brevities.

THE WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Keep Warm.

Buy more Clothing and less Coal.

WINTER OVERCOATS $12.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

The Swiss Mt. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

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GREAT REDUCTION
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DINNER AND TEA SETS,
and all
FANCY GOODS.
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
fully warranted.
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Five doors from 8th-st., and through to Mercer-st.

MARRIED.

EASTON—BURNET.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869, by Rev. Isaac M. See, BENJAMIN C. EASTON to Miss MAGGIE G. BURNET, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

GALE—FLOOKS.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. W. T. Enyard, FRANK A. GALE to ANNA FLOOKS. No cards.

HOWLAND—TORRANCE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Howland, MEREDITH HOWLAND to ADELAIDE, daughter of Daniel Torrance.

MITCHELL—PRICE.—In Philadelphia, at St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., HENRY POST MITCHELL, of New-York, to REBEKAH SIMMONS, youngest daughter of Joseph Price, of the former city.

ROGERS—MEEKINGS.—At Kildare, Ireland, on Saturday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, JONES ROGERS, of this City, to JANE ANNESLEY MEEKINGS, daughter of John F. Meekings, M. D., of the former place.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—On Monday, Nov. 15, HANNAH BRENNAN, mother of Timothy, Owen W. and Matthew T. Brennan, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, are requested to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Duane-st., on Thursday, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at St. Andrew's Church at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CORNING.—At his residence in this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, JASPER CORNING, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral service from the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., at 10½ A. M. of Friday, Nov. 19. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CORBISHLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, AGNES, infant daughter of Charles H. and Mary R. Corbishley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 1 month and 4 days.

DODD.—After a short illness, at Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, IRA DODD, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of her brother, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Abraham Duryea.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Chapel corner of Monroe-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

ELLSWORTH.—At Durham Centre, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, CATHARINE S., widow of the late Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral at Durham on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. Friends from New-York can reach there by taking the morning train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Middletown.

HALPIN.—On Sunday, Oct. 31, in Dublin, Ireland, ANNE, widow of Rev. N. J. Halpin, and mother of the late General Charles G. Halpin, in her 74th year.

EVERDELL.—On Monday, Nov. 15, WILLIAM EVERDELL, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 135 East 71st-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.—The members of this Association are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, WILLIAM EVERDELL, from No. 135 East 71st-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Com'ding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

HACKSTAFF.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, Captain WILLIAM G. HACKSTAFF, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOPKINS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 1, at Tartua Kelly, Ireland, Rev. DAVID HOPKINS, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New-Rochelle, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

KITCHING.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, after a protracted illness, AMOS G. KITCHING, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral services from the Episcopal Church, Warwick, at 2 P. M. on Thursday, 18th.

LOCKWOOD.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, MARY HAMMOND, eldest daughter of Walter and Margaret S. Lockwood, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NILES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, at his residence, No. 15 East 16th-st., Hon. NATHANIEL NILES.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday morning, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

ROCKWELL.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 13, POLLY ROCKWELL, widow of Jas. Scott Rockwell, in the 70th year of her age.

☞ Danbury and Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

WHITING.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, EMILY E., wife of George W. Whiting, and daughter of the late W. E. Barnes, aged 32 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th-st., on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CORNER BROADWAY AND 27TH-ST.

This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the City. Rooms can be obtained singly or en suite, at the option of guests. Table d'hote.

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Services Thanksgiving commence at 11 o'clock and continue through the day; children have their dinner at 1½ o'clock; out-door poor at 3 o'clock. All articles of food and clothing will be very useful.

ARCH'D RUSSELL, President,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1869, will close at this Office at 10 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55 A. M.; C and O, 8:40 A. M.; D and E, 8:25 A. M.; F and G, 8:05 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DONATION VISIT AT THE HOME for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.—The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are invited to visit the institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 18, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. Exercises in the Chapel by the children, in the afternoon and evening. Dinner served at 5 o'clock. Provisions, clothing or anything in the line of family supplies will be gratefully received.

THE FALLING LEAVES BETOKEN approaching Winter, when nothing makes a parlor so cheerful or a kitchen so neat as a well polished stove, and DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH will do it in five minutes, without dust or smell. Sold by all first-class trade. Made only by The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. Established, 1827.

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Its departments embrace a much wider field than those of any other paper.

It is a bold, unsectarian, religious weekly newspaper.

It asks and has the support of Christians of all denominations, of every name.

Its sect is humanity, its creed is Christianity, its field is the world, and its mission—as far as it can do so—will be to preach the Gospel to every creature.

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Its Farmers' and Gardeners' Department is crowded weekly with important Agricultural matter, adapted to the practical wants of all who either till or beautify the ground.

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DRESS PATTERNS at	$2,	worth $3 00
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DRESS PATTERNS at	5,	worth 6 50

(With each Dress Pattern, one card of Buttons and Trimming suitable for the goods, will be furnished without charge.)

In each specific price named for the above, there is a great variety to select from, as the assortment embraces PLAIN, PLAID and FIGURED GOODS of different materials.

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LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	5 00,	worth 7 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	6 00,	worth 9 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	7 00,	worth 10 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	9 00,	worth 12 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	12 00,	worth 16 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	13 50,	worth 18 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	15 00,	worth 20 00

The coming week will close my entire importation of the above if the demand is as great as it has been for the past ten days. The prices put down as worth are not retail prices, but are the usual wholesale prices at which these goods are sold by all first-class jobbing houses.

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No. 123 at 50c.; worth 75c.	No. 128 at 90c.; worth $1 30.
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Wide border, all linen, hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	25c.,	worth 35c. each
Wide border, all linen, hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	35c.,	worth 60c. each
DOLLS, at	5,	worth 15
DOLLS, at	10,	worth 25
DOLLS, at	25,	worth 50
DOLLS, at	50,	worth $1 00
DOLLS, at	75,	worth 1 50
DOLLS, at	$1 00,	worth 2 00
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	50,	worth $1 25
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	75,	worth 1 50
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	1 00,	worth 2 00
Imitation JET BROOCHES (imported) at	25,	worth 50
Imitation JET BROOCHES (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	25,	worth 1 00
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	75,	worth 1 50
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	1 00,	worth 2 00
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Real JET SETS, at	8 00,	worth 16 00
Real JET SETS, at	10 00,	worth 20 00
Real JET BROOCHES, at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Real JET BROOCHES, at	4 00,	worth 9 00
Real JET EARDROPS, at	3 00,	worth 6 00
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GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	75,	worth 2 00
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	1 00,	worth 3 00
GOLD RINGS at	2 00,	worth 4 00
GOLD RINGS at	3 00,	worth 6 00
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FANCY BOXES at	75,	worth 1 00
FANCY BOXES at	1 00,	worth 1 50
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WORK BOXES, Furnished, at	90,	worth 1 50
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TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	1 25,	worth 1 50
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	1 50,	worth 2 25
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	2 00,	worth 3 00
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MOROCCO WALLETS	15,	worth 30
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X. MRS. STRONGITHARM'S REPORT. By JANE STRONGITHARM.
XI. AN EDITOR'S TALES. No. II. JOSEPHINE DE MONTMORENCI. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
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No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
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1. AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN PARIS. Profusely illustrated with accurate and elegant pictures of historical monuments and familiar sights in Paris. In one volume, 16mo. $1 50.

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2. WHITE AND RED. A Narrative of Life Among the Indians of our Northwest, drawn from personal experience. By Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS, author of "Ainslee" and "Grandpa's House." With eight illustrations by A. P. Close. In one volume, 16mo. $1 50.

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Published by
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
SATURDAY, NOV. 20.
Price 25 Cents.

KARDOO.

LIFE OF HIGHER CASTE HINDOO LADIES IN INDIA. By Miss H. G. BRITTAN. At
R. CARTER'S & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.
RANDOLPH & CO.'S, No. 770 Broadway.
CARLETON & LANAHAN, Broadway and 11th-st.
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, 4th-av and 8th-st.
BOUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible House.
W. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House.
AMERICAN BAPTIST UNION, 9th-st.
CARLETON & CO.'S, Broadway and 26th-st.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND AND NINETEENTH WARD.—For Police Justice—
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of thirty-five acres of land, with improvements thereon, on Central Park-avenue, advertised to be made yesterday, was adjourned until Thursday, 25th inst.

To-day being a holiday, no sales will be attempted.

On Saturday Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the Hanover Coal Company, 1,400 acres of land, ten miles from Richmond, Va. The property is in fee, together with all the appliances and fixtures for working, viz.: Trestle work, shutes, engine and boiler cars, 1½ miles of railroad, mansion house, outhouses, store, horses, mules, carts, wagons, &c., &c. This property will soon acquire an additional value, both for farming and mining purposes, by the passage of the Air-Line Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad directly through it. The sale is particularly interesting to gas, steamship and railroad companies. Photographic views of the works and buildings, and full information may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street, or of Messrs. LINDLEY MURRAY or GEORGE H. TALMAN, No. 102 Broadway.

Auction Sales—Nov. 16.

SANDS POINT, L. I.

By Bennet & Kienen.

Hotel and ground	$17,000
7½ acres of ground	4,062
5 acres adjoining	2,620
3¼ acres adjoining	3,900

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

12th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3, h. and l.	$12,000
15th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	3,500
38th-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x24.9, h. and l.	14,000
43d-st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.5, h. and l.	43,000
56th-st., n. s., 138.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x80, h. and l.	19,000
52d-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 150x90.11	20,000
6th-av. and 55th-st., n. w. cor., 100x75.5, ½ part	nom.
6th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x100, ½ part	nom.
Greenwich-av., No. 58, 25x67.10 2-5x27.6x73.2	12,000
Leases Recorded.	
Bowery, No. 33, 5 years, per year Bayard-st., No. 34, 5 years, per year	$7,500
Essex and Hester sts., n. e. corner, 3 years, per year	2,400
Mott-st., No. 77, 1½ years, per year	2,000
Broadway, Nos. 748, 750 and 750½, 6¾ years, per year	2,500
88th-st., East, No. 160, 2 5-12 years, per year	750
4th-av., No. 356, 5 years, per year	700
KINGS COUNTY.	
Columbia-st., w. s., 174 ft. n. of Tremont-st., 57x25.5x18x20	$200
Devoe-st., s. s., 46 ft. w. of Loremer-st., 18x65	2,800
Guernsey and Colyer sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	5,000
Huron-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Hall-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	3,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 362.6 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	3,000
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100	175
Oxford-st., w. s., 43 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 31x21x88x21	18,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 168 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 88x100	5,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 298 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 19x100	6,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,600
West Baltic-st., n. s., 153.1 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x100	11,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 41 ft. e. of 8th-st., 20x100	6,000
8th-st., w. s., 200 ft. of Crooke-av., 200x—x286x—85.8	8,000
23d-st., n. s., 333.10 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 18x100	4,200
New-Jersey-av., s. s., 255 ft. e. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, irregular	50
Ocean-av., n. s., 137.11 ft. n. of Locust-av., 20x236.7	150
Ocean-av., w. s., lot No. 18, 258.7x60x294x38	300
Vermont-av., e. s., 63.6 ft. s. of Evergreen Cemetery, 50.6x88	3,200
Van Siclen-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	nom.
Flatbush and New-Lotts road, n. s., adjoining land of Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, ½ acre, deed 1790	1,600
Same property, deed 1869	4,166
Gravesend, Shepherd Bay to the Wood road, s. s., Sheepshead Bay road, e. s., road to Cove, n. s., house and 20 acres	11,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Morrisania.	
Gouverneur-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x100	$400
Westchester.	
18th-av., n. s., lot No. 660, Wakefield, 100x114	$200
White Plains.	
Kensico-av., e. s., 338 ft. from Harrison-av., 56x150	$200
Barker-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	540
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Freeport.	
1 acre s. s. of Merrick and Jamaica plank road, adjoining Carman's	nom.
Cox Neck.	
3 acres w. s. of highway leading from the Merrick plank road to Lines' Ditch, adjoining Treadwell's	$1,300
West Flushing.	
Lot No. 383, sec. map No. 1 of Village of West Flushing, n. s. of Park-st.	nom.
Newtown.	
Lots Nos. 128 to 143, both inc.; also lots Nos. 168 to 185, both inc., Tousey's property; also lots Nos. 73, 74 and 75 Prospect and Chicago avs.	$12,800
Laurel Hill.	
Lots Nos. 362 to 363, Van Mater's property, each 25x100	$200
Flushing.	
Lawrence and Bridge sts., s. e. corner of partition property	$9,000
Broadway, n. s., 45 ft. e. of Farrington-st., 50x100	5,050
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Terrace-av., e. s., lot No. 75, block No. 6, map of Hudson City Land Association	$310
Bergen.	
Vetterlein-place, s. s., near Monticello-av., lot No. 20, block F, 25x84	$3,700
Bayonne.	
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block A; also lots Nos. 9 and 10, block C, map of Pomeroy's estate	$1,763
Centre-st., n. s., P. B. Salter's lot, 50x147	1,500
Plots Nos. 22, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 12 and 13, on map of Central New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company	2,500
West Hoboken.	
Charles-st., s. s., lot No. 32, 25x100	$510

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILT BY OURSELVES—three of the five four-story brown-stone houses, south side 53th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., extra fronts and stone rail; extra plumbed with black walnut parlors; A No. 1 houses. Also, No. 139 West 53d-st., four story, and No. 147 West 53d-st., three story; black walnut finish and choice. Apply on the premises, or at No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., foot 47th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE FOR SALE—On the north side of 9th-st., near 5th-av., and between 5th-av. and University-place, a four-story high-stoop house, with lot 25x½ block, together with the furniture as it stands for $35,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. This will soon be wanted for business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE SEMinary Park, a first-class three-story and attic Philadelphia brick house, 26.8x85 feet, with extension. It is very substantially built and well arranged, and in perfect order throughout. On account of the owner leaving the City, the house will be sold reasonably. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR MURRAY HILL.—For sale, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, extra wide, built in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements; price low, and immediate possession. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORner of 5th-av. and 36th-st., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x100, with vacant lot, 25x67, on side street, subject to lease to May, 1870; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—Unfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot; 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY—Four four-story brick houses in 11th-st., west of 1st-av., each 30x½ block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., forty minutes by Erie Railway from Chambers or 23d sts.—Choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only; loans made to purchasers for building purposes. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—RARE OPPORTUNITY TO secure handsome country seat, four minutes of Montrose Station, 2½ stories, 13 rooms; every convenience; 4 acres fruit and shade; garden; views unsurpassed; terms easy; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, good housekeepers, living in the country, and wishing to spend the Winter in the City, would take charge of a gentleman's house for five or six months, during the absence of the owner; references exchanged. Address R. F., Manhasset, Queens County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post-Office Box No. 221.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

Peremptory Sale of 3,300 Lots,

MILL SITES, VILLA SITES AND DWELLING HOUSES,

AT

FORDHAM PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, situated near Fordham Depot, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, on the 30th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

the country seat of the late PETER LORILLARD. This magnificent property has recently been topographically surveyed and laid out by General E. L. Viele, formerly Chief Engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.

The mansion of the late owner, a granite structure containing thirty rooms, with stone stables, greenhouse, conservatories, graperies, gashouse and garden, will be sold with about thirty acres of land, forming a complete and elegant country residence. There is also upon the premises a valuable water power, which will be sold, with the mills and mill sites.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions against nuisances.

Terms liberal.

For maps and information apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.;
PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 30 Wall-st.; or
G. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FORTY LOTS ON 3D, 5TH AND 6TH avs., Bergen, Wyckoff, 22d and 23d sts., Brooklyn, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

3D-AV.—8 lots, east side, between 22d and 23d sts., each 20x100 feet.

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of Bergen-st., 4 lots, each 20x100 feet.

6TH-AV.—Northwest corner of Wyckoff-st., lot 25x105.7 feet.

WYCKOFF-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 22x100 feet.

BERGEN-ST.—15 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 20x100 feet.

22D-ST.—2 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., each 20x100 feet.

23D-ST.—6 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., each 20x100 feet.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance on delivery of the deeds in 30 days.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, rain or shine, auction sale of the well-known Dudley Park property, at Westfield, N. J., fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

150 villa plots will be sold, handsomely situated on the highest ground in the township, commanding extended views. Only five minutes' walk from the station.

The neighborhood is unexceptionable—fine improvements on every side. A number of fine houses have been erected in the park, and are now occupied by the owners. All the avenues and streets are handsomely graded.

Terms liberal. If the day prove stormy the sale will take place under cover.

A special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. Collation before the sale.

For maps and free passes apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 38TH-ST.—The splendid four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot No. 63 West 38th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Furniture can be purchased at private sale. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., referee, fourteen lots of ground on 43d and 44th sts. and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 5th-av., one lot facing Central Park, next to southeast corner of 85th-st. Size, 25x100. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, a first-class five-story English basement brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, located on Madison-av., near 30th-st.; rent $6,000 per annum, or $600 per month till May 1, 1870. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT TILL MAY 1, OR LONGER, a completely furnished four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, in perfect repair, located on East 21st-st., near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 101 LEXINGton-av. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st. or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—TO LET, PARtially furnished, or would sell the furniture and rent unfurnished, owner reserving second floor with or without board; immediate possession.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, A large furnished house, convenient to railroad and horse cars. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to W. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 29th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved if left. Apply on premises.

NO LET—SMALL HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE 49th-st., 80 feet west of 6th-av. Apply to WM. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE No. 18 St. Mark's-place, near 3d av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETEly-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JAS. H. BENEDICT, No. 94 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—CORNER OF DUANE and Hudson sts.; offices on the second and third floors, nicely fitted up and suitable for any kind of business; will be rented singly or en suite. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE FINE STORE AND building No. 80 Bleecker-st., recently altered for business purposes; very desirable; lot 25x120. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET.—Two large furnished rooms on first floor of an English basement house, with hot and cold water, gas, fire and attention. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.

Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.

Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.

Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—The southeast side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.

Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FREDERICK A. MEINECKE has withdrawn this day, by consent, from the firm of OBERSTELLER, FRANKENBERG & CO., doing business at No. 56 Walker-st., New-York City, and that the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners, who have assumed all the liabilities of the said firm, and will collect and receive all the debts and assets thereof.

JOHN A. OBERSTELLER,
E. HENRY FRANKENBERG,
FREDERICK A. MEINECKE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 16th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RILEY L. HAMILTON, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MCNEIL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM P. LEE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. NIVER, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry M. Niver, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the second day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n11-law3wTh*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of the voluntary dissolution of corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, and to pay the same to the said receiver by the 24th day of December next. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said receiver by the same day. All the creditors of the said Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the same day. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bailey Manufacturing Company are to present the same in writing, and in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.

CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.

MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York. n4-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT ELSASSER, LOUIS ELSASSER and HERMAN WORMS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Elsasser, Louis Elsasser and Herman Worms, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, 1869.

HORACE K. THURBER,
Assignee.

n11-law3wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against said company, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be examined and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.

n4-law3wTh CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.

MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VERY valuable patent right; proved successful; everything ready for business, based upon one of the largest manufacturing interests, and affording immense profit; a monopoly; price, $25,000. Address Post Office Box No. 10, Elizabethport, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, ABOUT starting a lithographic establishment desires a partner who is a practical man, capable of executing fine work and superintend that department. Address LITHOGRAPHER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 363 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store. No. 362 Bowery.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY ESTABLISHment, stock, fixtures, &c.; neighborhood, Broadway; a valuable, commercial, stationery business. Address WHOLESALE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869. On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1868		460,634 62
Total		$1,566,335 91
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869: On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above: Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 30	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	69,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 34	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	52,300 64	
Expenses	23,927 68	$744,254 01
Balance		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
Nov. 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (lawful money)	107,750 00
10,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400	Par. Market value,	$1,255,270 00
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $4,706; Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88 Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	Total	$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day duly declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1865, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the charter, all certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	WM. G. BOULTON,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	EDW. DARLINGTON,
THEO. PAULDING,	H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	EDW. LAFOURCADE,
HENRY SLOAN,	JACOB RIEGEL,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr.,	JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES C. HAND,	JAS. B. M'FARLAND,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JOSHUA P. EYRE,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	SPENCER M'ILVAIN,
HUGH CRAIG,	J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburg
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsb'g.
WM. C. HOUSTON,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117¼	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅜	115⅝
Coupon, 1881	117⅜	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅜	115⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅝	113	10-40 Regis.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅝	113⅛	Gold	127	127⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¾	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Having thoroughly examined the security offered on these Bonds, we confidently recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles have now been built and equipped, and already show large earnings, and balance of the line is rapidly progressing.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state, that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others, now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior *via* St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter of dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on 160 miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Pres't of the Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co.,

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

Thursday, the 18th inst., being recommended by proclamation of the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving, this office will be closed on that day.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE "The New-York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company," are notified that the books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, instant, for the exchange of their stock certificates and for the issuing of the consolidation certificates in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their stock and interest certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

The holders of stock certificates and of interest certificates for eighty per cent. of the par thereof of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company," are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for twenty-seven per cent. on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for eighty-five per cent. of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held Nov. 9 inst., the following named persons were unanimously chosen:

A. MASTERTON,	ALLEN HAY,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,	NATH'L WHEELER,
JOHN S. MITCHELL,	W. MOSER,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,	H. R. TREADWELL,
SAMUEL HAWK,	J. M. MASTERTON,
ALFRED B. DARLING.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MASTERTON was unanimously reelected President.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

HENRY E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS

IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	203,000

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice securities, paying large dividends and interest at low prices for safe investment. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom at this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.

By order.

F. H. CARTER,
Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale First Mortgage Gold Bonds and Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The admitted great success of this road, and its very large and constantly increasing receipts insure beyond question the continued payment of interest on its bonds. We have no hesitation in recommending them as an entirely safe and very cheap investment at the present prices.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS

CONSTANTLY PURCHASED

BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz.: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidny Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK
RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S
OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM TRACY, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE and WILLIAM P. LEE against BERKLEY B. HOTCHKISS and SCHUYLER R. INGHAM.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, Berkley B. Hotchkiss—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on us at our office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 14, 1869. TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys of this Court in their own proper persons.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE,
n18-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT: NEW-YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against SMITH D. BELLOWS and MARIA LEGENDRE, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in number forty Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869. JOHN H. PLATT,

n11-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good infant's nurse, and well qualified to bring an infant up by hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 229 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as good cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist in coarse washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 161 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable to take the entire charge of it from its birth; is also a thorough seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best references for eight years. Call at No. 203 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as waitress; has no objection to chamberwork if required; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 205 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or waitress and chambermaid or chambermaid alone; is a good sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; highly recommended. Call at 307 8th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman of experience, a situation as infant's nurse. Apply for one week at No. 108 East 18th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address No. 202 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow woman to take care of an invalid, or go out as ladies' nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 422 2d-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or cooking, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and sewing in a private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 3 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 177 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTestant) age 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches; first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address W. B., at his present employer, Judge Newton, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; (Scotch;) ten years' practice in this country; well versed in every department of the business; good references. Address W. W., care of J. W. Wood, Florist, Post Office, Washington Heights, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands waiting in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen with his present employer for three days at grocery store, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober single man; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 156 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; knows his business and does it; has good reference. Address L. A., No. 336 2d-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; has good reference from last place. Address W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a Protestant young man, single; is willing, sober and industrious; best reference given. Address C. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who can give undoubted City and country reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen or address No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED.—A PARTY BREAKING UP housekeeping want a situation for a coachman, English. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-square, northeast corner of 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK, WHERE a kitchen maid is kept; to one bringing undoubted references as to character and capability high wages will be paid. Apply for three days, before 12 o'clock, at No. 480 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE FOR A young babe; must be willing, obliging and a good seamstress; the best of reference required. Call at No. 15 West 48th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK—Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide: 81st edition, nearly 500 pages, 100 engravings, 12mo, cloth, upon old ulcers, rheumatism, piles, fistula, stricture, seminal weakness, affections of the kidney, bladder, constitutional diseases, &c. Elaborate treatment, with recipes and certificates of cures, by M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 806 Broadway. Price $1. Mailed by C. LEMBKE, 157 Fulton-st., New-York, and the author.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; $1 per vial, with full directions; forty years before the public. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per pint bottle. No. 58 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN brought to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,

ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOWcase Doors. HOFFMAN & PERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 146 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

Friend HUMPHREY BEEBEE has this day withdrawn by mutual consent from the firm of BEEBEE & CO. (Signed,) Friend HUMPHREY BEEBEE.

BEEBEE & CO.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA	Nov. 20	EUROPA	Dec. 11
CALEDONIA	Nov. 27	INDIA	Dec. 18
COLUMBIA	Dec. 4	CAMBRIA	Dec. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont..SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Price of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24	Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2	Nemesis, Wed'day, Dec. 22
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA......3,392 tons......Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN......3,145 tons......Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO......3,132 tons......Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA......3,995 tons......Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA......3,125 tons......Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO......3,015 tons......Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..........Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 South-st.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL..CLAPP..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage (first and second class) or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 20th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8, North River, foot of Rector-st. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading, to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 25th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 232 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

LINE TO THE

SOUTHWEST.

The South Pacific Railroad Company will open their line for business to LEBANON, Mo., 185 miles southwest from St. Louis, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER NEXT. Stages, drawn by excellent teams of horses, will leave Lebanon twice a day for Springfield on arrival of railroad trains at Lebanon, connecting with daily lines to Cassville, in Missouri; Keatsville, Bentonville, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, in Arkansas; Mount Vernon, Granby, Carthage and Neosho, Missouri, and with tri-weekly lines for Bolivar, Stockton and Nevada City, Missouri, and Baxter Springs and Fort Scott, Kansas. Also connecting at Fort Smith with tri-weekly lines to Boggy Depot, Fort Arbuckle and Austin, Texas; and semi-weekly to San Antonio, Fort Stockton, El Paso, and all points in the Southwest.

Through tickets via rail and stage from St. Louis to Springfield, Carthage, Bolivar, Granby, Fort Scott, and all principal points in the Southwest, will be issued, of which further notice will be given.

Full information as to rates of freight, &c., can be obtained at the Company's office, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis.

WM. H. PATRIARCHE, Superintendent.

Trains will leave St. Louis at 7:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., arriving at Lebanon at 6:40 P. M. and 11:05 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 6:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M.; and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT, THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander LAWS, Commander SIMMONS, will leave daily (Sundays excepted) AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12, 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15, 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day, Nov. 17, 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 20, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN THE ORIENTAL BANK and Centre Market-place, two CHECKS of $250 and $450, drawn by John D. Kinner, payable to M. McDermot, and certified by the Oriental Bank. A liberal reward will be paid on their return to M. McDERMOT, No. 1 Centre Market-place.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

The additions made to our stock of DRESS GOODS FROM THE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES of the past week are worthy of particular attention and the low prices secured by us enable us to offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS:
27-INCH POPLINS, 20 TO 30 CENTS.
VERY FINE GOODS, 37½ TO 50c.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS AT 75c.,
WHICH POSITIVELY COST $1 15 TO IMPORT, and the CURRENT RETAIL PRICE OF WHICH IS $1 50.
ALL WOOL, DOUBLE WIDTH, EMPRESS CLOTHS, 62½c.,
Together with an elegant assortment of
FRENCH ROLL POPLINS AT $1 AND UPWARD.

Purchasers of Dry Goods should CALL AND GET SAMPLES of these goods for comparison with those of other houses, and thus demonstrate the correctness of our representations.
We also invite an inspection of our LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, FLANNELS, PRINTS, DOMESTICS AND FANCY GOODS,
Our assortment being complete, and prices consistent with the decline in gold.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at 20c. and 25c., (Reduced from 40c.)
YARD WIDE at 30c. and 35c. (Reduced from 60c.)
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c., (Worth 70c.)
SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $5, worth $7.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $6, worth $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS at $10, worth $14.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS at $15, worth $20.
BLANKETS.
LARGE SIZE ALL WOOL at $3 50, worth $5.
SUPERIOR FLANNELS at 30c. per yard.
YARD WIDE SHAKER ALL WOOL at 50c., worth 75c.
DOMESTICS AT PACKAGE PRICES.
LINENS.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c., worth $1.
NAPKINS, $1 25 per dozen.
GOOD LINEN TOWELS, $1 75, worth $2 50.
SILKS.
STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS at $1 25 per yard; cost $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 50 per yard; worth, $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 per yard; worth $3.
BLACK SILKS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FROM $1 75 PER YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer their entire stock of
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
STRIPED CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION.
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS. SEAL SKIN AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, FUR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED

A case of SATIN DE CHINES, DRAP DE VENICE, and OTTOMAN VELOURS, in all the NEW CLOTH SHADES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

DRY GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, AND DRESS GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLMES & CO.,

No. 814 Broadway,
NEARLY OPPOSITE 11TH-ST.
Also, a variety of New and Handsome DRESS GOODS, from Auction.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS AND PLUSHES, RICH BLACK SILKS AND POPLINS, MOURNING GOODS, ENGLISH BOMBAZINE, CRAPES, &c. HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS. MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
With a variety of other goods, all at the lowest prices.
GOODS FOR SOCIETIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

A VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS,

IN SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED FOR THE BEST CITY RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
J. B. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE.
The largest variety of articles ever offered.
Europeans and all other persons desiring
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Broadway, near 14th-st.

WEDDING COLLATIONS

and suppers furnished at reduced rates.
N. CLARK, Confectioner, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE NEW SLEIGH EMPORIUM,

N. E. COR. 42D-ST. AND BROADWAY.
800 sleighs of all styles.
800 robes of all grades.
1,000 dress, street and stable blankets.
Prices lower than any other house.
Call and be convinced.

A.—10 EXPRESS WAGONS, 10 BUSINESS wagons, 150 top and open wagons of all descriptions, 5 feed wagons, 200 sleighs, fur and plush robes in great variety, sleigh bells, 2,000 blankets of all grades, 1,000 sets of single and double harness, suitable for all kinds of work, whips, halters, &c., at the cheap stand, Nos. 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near 41st-st. JAMES JENKINS.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR any person wishing a first-class family establishment, consisting of a very fine black horse, sixteen hands high, and an almost new coupe Rockaway and two sets harness; will be sold reasonable, as the owner, a lady, is about going abroad. Can be seen at the stable, No. 132 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

PONIES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF PERUvian ponies, only 46 inches high; young, sound, gentle, well matched, and perfect beauties. Can be seen at stable No. 145 Pacific-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO BOARD for the Winter months on a farm a short distance from the City; rates moderate. Apply to ADAM C. LEACH, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 East 40th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

With all modern comforts and conveniences. Apply at No. 7 West 22d-st., corner of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LADY WHO HAS JUST taken a newly-furnished house near Madison-av., offers very superior rooms, with board, to one or two couples, and two or three single gentlemen. To parties who are entirely first-class, this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with by those searching for board in New-York. The highest references will be required and given. Address B, Box No. 980 Post Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations.—A private family, occupying an elegant and elaborately-furnished residence, fronting a square, are prepared to accommodate a few desirable parties with or without board; rooms, single or en suite; or an entire second or third floor may be had, together with private coachhouse and stable, if desired. Address LEDGER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, in the neighborhood of the Brevoort House, will let to a gentleman, with unexceptionable references, a nicely furnished hall bedroom. Address W. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, may address 18th-st., east of 4th-av., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board to one or two single gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at the eleventh house west of 3d-av., south side, in 93d-st.; or address H. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING first-class accommodations without board, in a strictly private family, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address L. T., Box No. 109 *Times* office; references exchanged.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 30 Bank-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,753.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, an elegant furnished back parlor to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also a parlor and bedroom on second floor and hall room for gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor and extension, sunny room; also, third story, large and hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway—To let, with board, a large, handsome room; third floor; desirable in all respects. No. 150 West 34th-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will let furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen, at moderate prices; gas, bath and heater. Apply for one week at No. 362 West 19th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with board; private table if desired; terms moderate. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, in 34th-st., a furnished reception room in an English-basement house; references required. Address W., Box No. 2,938 Post Office.

NO. 139 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXington-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant home in a private family living in their own house. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, COMmunicating, on second floor, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found; a room also for a single gentleman.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, handsomely furnished with modern conveniences, to let, with board. Inquire at No. 102 East 35th-st.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and hall room, with southern exposure, to let with board; terms reasonable.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor to rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-st.—A suite of rooms to let with private table; references required.

NO. 101 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms and board for gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—THREE floors at No. 808 6th-av., separately or together. Apply to Mr. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A COUPLE with good reference may find an excellent home with two large rooms; house first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., parlor floor (three rooms) to let, with private table only.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECond floor, elegantly furnished, to let with board; also, suites and single rooms.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICEly-furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with gas and heated; terms very low.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN—TWO MINUTES FROM THE ferry, pleasant rooms with first-class board. No. 4 Sands-st.

NO. 21 WEST 32D-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second and third floors.

BOARD WANTED.

A PARTY OF THREE PERSONS DEsire three rooms, with board, fire and gas, where no other boarders are taken, or where private table can be given; location between 17th and 35th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; terms, $75 per week. Address B. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AN APARTment in a private family with breakfast; location on west side of City. Address Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Wire Rope Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 27th instant, for the following wire rope, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
3,741 feet 2½ to 5½ inches wire rope, all to have a hemp heart, to be painted, and to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of a kind equal to the same in all respects.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.
This rope is wanted for immediate use, and bidders are required to state in their proposals the date within which they will make delivery at the Navy Yard, for which responsible security will be required.
Blank forms, as usual, to be had at this office.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Contractors: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d instant, for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz.: Tenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and University-place; Sixty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue; Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome-street; Laight-street, from Canal to West-street; Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; and Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway. And for the laying of crosswalks from opposite No. 561 Sixth avenue to opposite No. 1,290 Broadway; Fifth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets; opposite No. 722 Sixth-avenue; and across West-street, from south side Perry-street to Pier No. 54.
Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this Office, (Rotunda, Park.)
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, with the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1869.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as MARY WARNER.
MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of "TIME AND THE HOUR."
MATINEE—THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2.
The box-sheet for MARY WARNER is open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.
☞ Carriages can be ordered at 10¼.
MONDAY, NOV. 22, Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT as FALSTAFF.

FRENCH THEATRE.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
14th-st., corner of 6th-av., three minutes' walk from Broadway.
TWO THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCES of the realistic English drama,
LONDON / LONDON THE GREAT CITY. LONDON / LONDON
THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING AT 1½. MATINEE / MATINEE / MATINEE
A PANORAMA OF LONDON STREETS.
The greatest scenic play ever given in New-York. Every scene imported from England. A perfect panorama of London street views, with many marvelous effects. It is attracting crowded audiences, and is pronounced the great hit of the year.
A GREAT FIRST-CLASS CAST.
THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING AT 8. NIGHT / NIGHT / NIGHT
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; children, half price.

THANKSGIVING—GALA DAY. TWO PERFORMANCES AT THE TAMMANY.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869, AT 8¼ P. M.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
In aid of the SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of NEW-YORK, By the HELVETIA VOCAL SOCIETY,
With the kind assistance of the following artists:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN..........Soprano
Mr. F. BERGNER..........Violoncello
And a grand Orchestra of 40 performers.
Conductor..........E. H. PINKERS
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Concert Overture, (Swiss National Hymn, "Rufst du mein Vaterland,")..Joachim Raff
ORCHESTRA.
2. "Arie," (Opera Figaro)..........W. Mozart
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
3. "Sontag Morgen," chorus..........W. Muller
HELVETIA.
4. "Souvenir de la Suisse," for Violoncello..Stranskv
Mr. F. B. BERGNER.
5. "Ave Maria," solo, quartette..........R. Neuendorf
Messrs. METHFESSEL, RAETZER, WAEBER, AND MARTIN.

PART II.

6. "Andante," (Sinfonie)..........F. Schubert
ORCHESTRA.
7. a. "Der Lindenbaum," b. "Wohin mit der Freud," } Volkslieder (Popular songs,) } F. Schubert, F. Silcher
HELVETIA.
8. "Wanderlied,"..........Rob. Schumann
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
9. "Der Deserteur,"..........Hackel
Mr. EM. MARTIN.
10. "Lied der Staedte," chorus..........M. Bruch
HELVETIA.
11. Overture, (Tell,)..........G. Rossini
ORCHESTRA.

LECTURES

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—Second lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1869, at Steinway Hall, by P. B. DU CHAILLU, Esq. Subject—"A Journey to Ashango Land, the Dwarfish Men of Equatorial Africa."
JAMES J. BURNET, Chairman Lecture Committee.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.
For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.
Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 110 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.
Modeled after the most celebrated FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.
Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS. FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.

French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE,

For young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, has some vacancies. Professor NEVIUS will give private tuition in New-York and Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS—Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Apply for circulars. C. C. MARSH & SON.
Marsh's Works on Bookkeeping, last editions, for sale.

MISS HOWLAND HAS REMOVED from No. 22 East 35th-st., and will receive a few pupils by the hour, in music, or French and English, at her present residence, No. 76 West 11th-st. She will also give lessons in schools or in the homes of her pupils.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Tremont's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing desires a position as visiting governess, or would read with a class of young ladies in the higher branches of history and literature. Address A., Box No. 4,494 New-York Post Office, or No. 54 Leonard-st.

A LADY (NORMAL GRADUATE) DEsires a situation as teacher of penmanship or rudiments of music, English branches and mathematics. Address TEACHER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, AT BRAUNSDORF & METZ'S.

Warerooms Nos. 123 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Manufactories Nos. 132 to 138 Essex-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG. LEFRANC.
Second joint appearance of Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Signor C. LEFRANC.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Nov. 19,
IL POLIUTO.
Paulina..........Miss C. L. Kellogg
Poliutus..........Signor C. Lefranc
Severus..........Signor G. Reyna
Callisthenes..........Signor N. Barili
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively last time of POLIUTO.
NOTICE.—In active preparation, WILLIAM TELL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA—BRIOL.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 18, NORMA.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10¾ P. M.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, (Except Saturday,) and on SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces. The rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. F. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.
SATURDAY EVENING ONLY, Tom Taylor's great Drama, HENRY DUNBAR.
The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, the title role, (his original character,) Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. F. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss GREEN.
The production of SEVERAL NOVELTIES, as well as the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, are unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great success of HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE DAILY. "Yankee" ROBINSON. DARIUS DUTTON. | ALADDIN AT 8 ALADDIN. | Miss CLELIA and JEROME HOWSON.
THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.
LIVING WILD ANIMALS, LIONS, TIGERS, &c.
THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES. MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS WONDERFUL DOGS. SIX GLORIOUS PIECES. SONGS AND DANCES.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Second rehearsal, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 2½ P. M., ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MME. CHARLES MOULTON, the world-renowned amateur vocalist, MISS ALIDE TOPP, the eminent Pianiste, have kindly consented to assist on the occasion.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.
Conductor, Herr CARL BERGMANN.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The third Winter exhibition of pictures and sculpture is now open day and evening at the galleries, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

REFORM!—STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS will address the Reform Club THIS EVENING at Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts. Seats free.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES," by JOSEPH FAGNANI, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10. (ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.
Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes, warerooms No. 644 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 50 4th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

AT THE HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY,
Commence at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be singing by the children; brief addresses, and dinner for the children at 2 P. M. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, who has again become the Superintendent of the Mission, and other friends of children, are expected to be present. The friends of the Mission and the public generally are cordially invited to attend; donations of clothing, material, provisions and money, will be thankfully received and judiciously applied.
Rev. H. H. McFARLAND, Acting Superintendent.
A. S. HATCH, President, No. 5 Nassau-st.
J. S. HOWELL, Secretary, No. 94 Chambers-st.
WM. PHELPS, Treasurer, No. 266 Canal-st.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS. EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Convenient to strangers. On the morning of THANKSGIVING DAY, divine service at 10½. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER will preach.

A UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE will be observed by the East and Mariners' Baptist Churches, in the house of worship, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. A conference meeting will be held at 9½ A. M., and a sermon will be preached by Rev. JAMES L. HODGE, D. D., at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER WILL preach on THANKSGIVING MORNING in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st. Service at 11 A. M. Subject—*Protestantism in America and the Best Means for Preserving it.*

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 18. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The public invited.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church (near Varick-st.) Services THIS THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. AIKMAN. Subject—*The Good Citizen.*

THE MERCER-ST. CHURCH, (DR. BOOTH'S,) will unite, on THURSDAY, in a common Thanksgiving service with the Presbyterian Church on University-place, corner 10th-st., (Mr. KELLOGG, Pastor.) Service at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE CALVARY AND TABERNACLE Baptist Churches will unite in a Thanksgiving service THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Tabernacle Church House of Worship, on 2d-av. Discourse by Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching THANKSGIVING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. T. T. HENDRICK. Subject—*Thanksgiving.* All are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 2d-av.—Thanksgiving sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Strangers welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Thanksgiving services THURSDAY, Nov. 18. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 11 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway.—Thanksgiving discourse at 11 o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT. Public cordially invited.

THERE WILL BE A UNION THANKSgiving service of the Trinity Baptist Church and the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. R. M. STRATTON.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 44TH-ST. Synagogue. Service at 11 o'clock. Discourse by Rev. S. M. ISAACS.

REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., ON "Sham and Shoddy," TO-NIGHT, in Thirtieth-street M. E. Church.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 18, at the Second-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, 2d-st., between Avenues C and D, commencing at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

Unprecedented success of the RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD..........Directress
THURSDAY—THANKSGIVING DAY—NOV. 18,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
commencing at 1 o'clock, with Auber's charming Opera, THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mr. Henry C. Peakes, Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. Pierre Bernard, Mr. Henry Drayton, Mr. James Peakes, and Annie Kemp Bowler in the cast.
THURSDAY EVENING, Wallace's charming opera, in four acts, MARITANA.
Maritana, the young and beautiful Prima Donna MISS EMMA HOWSON and a brilliant cast. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. C. R. Bernard, IL TROVATORE. SATURDAY—Matinee at 2 o'clock, FRA DIAVOLO. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the usual places.
ON MONDAY EVENING, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING MATINEE THIS DAY.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE THIS DAY.
A HOLIDAY BILL OF TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK OF..........POOR HUMANITY.
A HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
POOR HUMANITY, AND A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Two pieces EVERY EVENING and at the matinees, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
A PLEASURABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
Excellent Company. Splendid Scenery.
LOTS OF FUN!!!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK of the brilliant engagement of LOTTA, who will appear in her wonderful portraiture of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1869, for the LAST TIME BUT TWO, the piece to be positively withdrawn after Saturday next for the production of further novelties.
NO MATINEE TO-DAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20, LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, LOTTA will appear as FIRE FLY, in the great Military Drama of the same name.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SPECIAL CARD.
No Matinee this Thanksgiving Day.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-DAY (Thanksgiving) AT 2—TO-NIGHT AT 8.
CASTE. CASTE. CASTE. CASTE. | EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK and the SATURDAY MATINEE. One superb scene shows five apartments and a garden! Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Gilbert, Miss Davenport, Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, Polk, &c. Unsurpassable cast. Exquisite scenery.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &c.

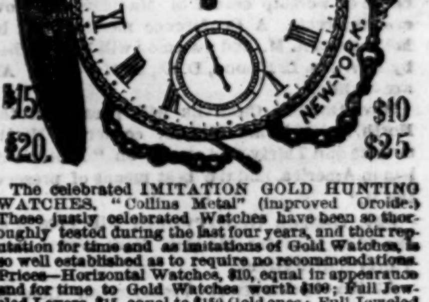
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
First week of the celebrated equestrienne, PAULINE HINDLEY, FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
The great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
IN THEIR NOVEL AND SURPRISING ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS IN ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

TAMMANY.—THANKSGIVING WEEK.—The Hanlons—Great Act, Little Bob, Le Chapeau Magique, Hanlon Midgets in Mid-Air, Gallician Fete, Zouave Champagne Gallop, Grand Corps De Ballet, Carlton, Sands, French, Dick and Dash. Farce—My Turn Next, Tot. Admission 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. Matinee SATURDAY. Thanksgiving, two performances. Extra Attraction, the Great Matinee of the City.

GO HEAR THE HUTCHINSONS TO-NIGHT at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 2d-st., betwen Avenues C and D.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.
We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.
We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.
We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight	$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone	$4 to $8
Ladies' Cluster Pins	$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings	$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALE—Large lot condemned provisions and clothing.—JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, at inspection, provisions and clothing stores, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant.)
PROVISIONS, viz.—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, desiccated potatoes, beans, molasses, bread bags, &c.
CLOTHING, viz.—Pea jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, satinet do., drawers, satinet flannel sheeting, canvas duck nankin, calf shoes, kip do., boots, over and under shirts, socks, mattresses, blankets, caps, india-rubber shoes, straw hats, comforters, &c.
SMALL STORES, viz.—Soap, beeswax, thread, tape, ribbon, spool cotton, pocket handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, buttons, combs, mustard, pepper, &c.
The stores can be examined the day before the sale by application at the store rooms Bureau Provisions and Clothing. For further particulars inquire of O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 35 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 35 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.:
OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, bookracks, cane-seat and office furniture; one chest tea, together with shipping lists and other books; also three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass.
GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON, CORNER OF GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

I WILL SELL THREE HORSES AT public auction at 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, on the Government grounds at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
JOHN NEWTON, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Engineers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 36 Exchange-place,
70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during December, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves; also, rosewood pianos.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

How it will be Observed Here and Elsewhere.

Services in the Churches—Dinners at the Charitable Institutions—Feasting at the Fireside—A General Holiday.

The day set apart for a general expression throughout the nation of gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, will be marked this year by no innovation upon the established manner of observing it. The custom of coming together in the several States once in every twelvemonth and giving thanks for the blessings that we enjoy is time-honored among us; but it is only of late years, since President LINCOLN, in the hour of victory, called the nation to a recognition of its dependence upon the God of battles, that the same day has been set apart for this purpose throughout the Union. Thus foremost is brought home to the hearts of the people the duty of acknowledging our indebtedness to Providence as a nation. In that in the words of the President's proclamation, "The year that is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufacturers have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened; means increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land whose soil is trod by none but freemen."

Each individual has his special causes for thankfulness in addition to those which we have in common. This is the day also for remembering these.

Thanksgiving Day, like Christmas, comes but once a year, and has almost as general an observance among us. Fathers of families, during the past few days, have been on their annual turkey hunt, ministers have been writing their sermons for the day, and the charitable have been sending their donations to the various institutions where the poor are to be feasted as they are feasted but once in the twelvemonth. The appeals for aid from the various societies have, in general, been generously responded to thus far, and the donors who visit the places where the good things are dispensed on this day of general banqueting, will have a practical exemplification of the pleasure of doing good that will more than compensate them for the trouble and expense that it may have caused them. Those who wish to add further to the contributions for the Thanksgiving dinners at these places must send in their dainties in good season this morning. No one need stay his hand in the fear that it will be wasted. It will take a larger dinner than is likely to be prepared to feed all the needy ones.

The Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Stock Exchange, banks and other public institutions will be closed to-day. The Post Office will be open in the morning for the delivery of letters, as usual on the holidays. There will be no deliveries by carriers after 8:30 A. M. Work on the new Post Office will be suspended. All the departments of the City Government also will be closed.

Business will be entirely suspended in the Government law building in Chambers-street to-day, in accordance with the President's proclamation. The *attachés* of all the Courts, Commissioners' offices, Marshal's office and District-Attorney's office will have the day as a holiday. Business generally will be suspended. At the theatres, attractive programmes are offered for the afternoon and evening.

THE CHURCHES.

There will be morning services in all the churches except those of the Roman Catholic, whose canons forbid the religious observance of a secular holiday.

In Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth-street opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER will preach.

There will be a Union Thanksgiving service by the East and Mariners' Baptist Churches, in the house of worship corner of Madison and Governeur streets. A Conference meeting will be held at 9:30 A. M., and a sermon will be preached by Rev. JAS. L. HODGE, D. D., at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, on "Protestantism in America, and the best means of preserving it."

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

At the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-street,) the pastor, Rev. Mr. AIKMAN, will preach a sermon entitled "The Good Citizen."

The Mercer street Church will have a union service with the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, corner of Tenth-street.

The Calvary and Tabernacle Baptist Churches will have a united service at the Tabernacle Church, on Second-avenue. Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., will preach.

Rev. T. T. HENDRICK will preach on "Thanksgiving" at the Church of the Pilgrims, West Forty-eight street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues.

Rev. HORACE COOKE will preach at the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-street, near Third-avenue.

At the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway, the pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, will preach.

At the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, west of Broadway, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, the pastor, will preach.

The Trinity Baptist Church will unite with the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fifty-second-street, where Rev. R. M. STRATTON will preach.

In the synagogue in Forty-fourth-street, Rev. S. M. ISAACS will preach.

In the Jewish temples, Emanu-el in Fifth-avenue, and Benai Jeshurum in Thirty-fourth-street, there will also be Thanksgiving services.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the Five Points House of Industry the Thanksgiving services commence at 11 o'clock, and continue through the day. The children have their dinner at 1:15 o'clock, the outdoor poor at 3 o'clock. The trustees of this institution say that during the past year 1,506 were received as inmates, 1,280 were sent to situations or returned to friends, 1,150 different children were taught in the schools, nearly 400,000 meals were furnished, 100,000 lodgings, 10,000 garments, 1,500 pairs of shoes, 150,000 pounds of bread, and large quantities of meal, vegetables and meat. All applications for charity referred to the House have been investigated, and aid afforded when wise to do so. The trustees, employing no solicitor, ask for voluntary contributions to enable them to continue their work among the poor.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

The ladies of the Five Points Mission have made preparations for their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Their buildings have been greatly enlarged and their work extended during the year. They come forward on this, their nineteenth Thanksgiving anniversary, to ask help in preparing such a dinner as will make glad the many hundreds of children in their schools, and the neglected ones in their neighborhood. They request everybody to send them donations, and to look in upon the Mission on the occasion and see the poor made happy.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

The services on Thanksgiving Day at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, commence at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be singing by the children, brief addresses, and dinner for the children at 2 P. M. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, who has again become the Superintendent of the Mission, and other friends of children are expected to be present. The friends of the Mission and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. Donations of clothing material, provisions and money will be thankfully received and judiciously applied.

ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.

The managers of St. Barnabas' House hope to provide, as in former years, a dinner for the hundreds who attend the schools, and the many worthy poor who surround the Mission. During the past year 17,306 lodgings have been given to homeless women, and 75,147 meals supplied at this House to the famishing poor of our City. Donations in money or provisions will make glad many hearts on this occasion. Offerings should be sent to St. Barnabas' House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, or inform its officers by letter, and the articles will be sent for.

HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL NO. 5.

The Committee of Home Industrial School No. 5, No. 244 West Thirty-third-street, are preparing to give a Thanksgiving dinner to the little ones under their care. They ask the charitable to contribute to the good cause in which they are engaged. Donations in money and food, also in clothing, will be thankfully received and carefully disbursed. Half-worn shoes are very acceptable. Money may be handed to either of the Committee of Arrangements.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are invited to visit the institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 18, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. There will be exercises in the Chapel by the children, in the afternoon and evening. Dinner will be served at 5 o'clock. Provisions, clothing or anything in the line of family supplies will be gratefully received.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

Preparations have been made for feasting the newsboys at the Lodging House, No. 49 Park-place. They were neglected last year. It is hoped that ample provision will be made for them this time. Banquets will be provided at the various institutions under the charge of the Children's Aid Society.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioners of Emigration, with a company of invited guests, will visit Castle Garden and the institutions on Ward's Island, under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. The company will start by steamboat from Castle Garden, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and return at 2 o'clock P. M., the boat stopping at Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Peck-slip and Castle Garden. This celebration will be an inspection simply—no dinner. It will afford an opportunity for some to visit the Island who cannot go other days. The emigrants on the Island have a little extra dinner on the day. At the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, there will be feasting as usual.

THANKSGIVING EVE IN THE MARKETS.

Thanksgiving Eve is a great market time, as every one feels the necessity of providing an unusual share of good things for the great gastronomic event of the day, the Thanksgiving dinner. Yesterday, anticipating the requirements of the million, the poulterers, butchers, fruit venders and others were prepared to meet the demands upon them, and had on hand a goodly stock of their wares, knowing full well that if money could be found by the honest housekeepers of our city they would be extravagant for once in their purchases. The result justified the anticipation, for the markets were thronged all day and late last night with men, women and children of all classes buying up turkeys, geese, fowl and other delicacies for to-day's grand feast. Washington Market, in particular, was crowded with hundreds of people, principally housewives, with ponderous baskets and corpulent pocket-books, bargaining and bickering with the voluble and affable salesmen for their articles. Prices were reasonable considering the demand. In the markets turkeys ranged from 16 to 25 cents per pound, ducks from 18 to 25, geese from 20 to 28, Spring chickens from 20 to 30, older and tougher birds from 15 to 23. Game was very high; canvas-back ducks sold for $4 to $4 25 the pair. Other game was equally dear, although there was but little demand for it; rabbits sold for 75 cents to $1 a pair. Such commonplace food as beef and mutton was hardly worth the purchase on an occasion like the present, therefore there was no fluctuation in their prices. Fruit was in considerable demand; cranberries were 16 cents a quart, dried apples 14 cents per pound; apple quinces, $1 50 the half bushel. Other fruits were steady. In the grocery stores throughout the City the prices of all kinds of fowl were considerably higher than in the markets, and the licensed venders or those who carted turkeys and chickens from street to street in the morning, demanded the most exorbitant prices for them. Toward nightfall, however, their charges were correspondingly low as the chances of disposing of their stock diminished. As compared with last Thanksgiving rates, the present were, if anything, more moderate, although the demand was about the same.

The target companies are generally out in force on Thanksgiving Day, and will make their annual excursions according to custom. In Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the suburbs generally, the day will have a similar observance.

The picked twelve of the Knickerbocker Lacross Club, who go to Troy on Thanksgiving Day to play a match with the Mohawks, are as follows: McIntyre, Captain and centre field; McGuire, goal-keeper; Campbell, point; Calder, cover point; Hopkins, Powers, Tweddell, Graham, Heylieger and Foster, fielders; Thompson and Wheeler, home.

THE DAY AMONG THE GERMANS.

Our German-American fellow-citizens will, of course, also duly observe Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday. They always do so with gusto. Although the goose is the national dish in Germany, as far as birds are concerned, yet the Germans in this country and City also fully appreciate roast turkey.

On account of the social propensities of the Germans, Thanksgiving Day is popular among them. On the eve of this national holiday several dancing entertainments were enjoyed by them in this City, especially in some of the singing societies, for instance the Liederkranz; and some more such entertainments will take place this evening. At the German theatre in this City performances will be given this afternoon and evening, and a few of the German rifle companies of this City will engage in target practice. In Germany a thanksgiving day is celebrated every Autumn.

The Day in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, as in this City, owing to the prospect of business being suspended to-day, there was a rush to the stores yesterday for the purpose of securing the thousand and one articles necessary for the carrying on of the home machinery of the people. The grocery stores and butchers' stores were busy until a late hour, and turkeys and chickens were carried off in triumph in great numbers. The newsboys and children of the Industrial School were entertained to their Thanksgiving dinner last evening at the Home in Poplar-street, and they seemed to relish their turkey and accompaniments with a zest all their own. General SLOCUM and other gentlemen made happy speeches to the children, and they listened with exemplary attention. To-day the children of the Eastern District Industrial School will receive their turkey dinner and pumpkin pies in their new home, the Pease Mansion, in South Third-street, near Fourth. At St. Ann's Church the first Thanksgiving chimes of the Brooklyn Heights will be rung, and the service will include, besides a sermon by the always eloquent rector, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, some superb music under the leadership of Mr. LORETZ. Rev. Mr. TALMAGE will discourse upon the demoralizations of the age, and of New-York and Brooklyn in particular. Rev. H. W. BEECHER will pay his usual tribute to the festal day of the year. Rev. Dr. STORRS is relieved from the extra service by reason of the Academy of Music (his present place of worship) being engaged for opera rehearsal. Rev. Dr. PORTER will preach in the Reformed Church, Bedford-avenue. Rev. Dr. PENTECOST, of Covington, Ky., will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church. There will not be any special services in the Roman Catholic Churches, as, in that branch of Christendom, no attention is paid to requests on the part of temporal magistrates for the religious observance of any day. There will be union services in some of the churches, in which several congregations will unite.

The Day in New-Jersey.

Thanksgiving Day is to be appropriately observed throughout New-Jersey. In Newark religious services will be held in most of the churches. Offices, both public and private, will mostly be closed. The public papers will make no issues, and places of amusement offer special programmes for the day. At the Opera House [illegible] will be upon the boards in the morning and "Our [illegible]" [illegible]. There will be, in addition, a concert at the Rink, comical personations at [illegible] Hall, a Thanksgiving temperance mass meeting at St. Paul's M. E. Church, and a host of minor attractions at other places. In addition, the city is to be favored by a visit from the Lincoln Guards of Jersey City. Throughout Hudson County the observance of the day will not be less general.

Base Ball To-day.

The base-ball season formally closes to-day with several social games. The matches worth seeing will be one in the morning at the Capitoline Grounds, between the Stars and Osceolas, to commence at 10:30, and the other in the afternoon, at the Union Grounds, between the Eckfords and Mutuals.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Latest News in Regard to the Currency and Drawback Frauds—The Treasury Investigation Completed—The Case of Blatchford et al. Before the Grand Jury—Their Probable Indictment.

No further information was obtained yesterday in relation to the alleged national currency frauds beyond what has already been published in the TIMES, excepting the fact that the Treasury Commission has completed its investigation into the operations of the National Bank Note Company, of this City. The investigation has been secretly conducted, under the supervision of Mr. GUTHRIE, of Treasurer SPINNER's Department, having commenced on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Ten young lady experts, connected with the Government Note and Redemption Bureau, were engaged in it, they being detailed to count the blank sheets and partly-printed money in the possession of the Company. A very large amount of partially-finished currency passed through the hands of the counters, representing several million dollars. Whether any discrepancies were discovered during the investigation, or whether the manner in which the defective twenty-five cent stamps were put into circulation was satisfactorily accounted for, has not yet transpired. Mr. GUTHRIE will probably return to Washington to-day or to-morrow, after which the result of his labors will doubtless be made public by the Secretary of the Treasury.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY IMPORTERS.

Soon after Mr. GRINNELL assumed the duties of Collector of this Port he discovered serious irregularities in the Weighmaster's Department. On examining the books and papers of the old weighers two classes of frauds were exposed. One consisted of false pay rolls, and the other of false entries of imported goods. For the former offences several arrests were made at the time, in which a number prominent and influential persons were included. One of the latter is now under indictment in the United States Circuit Court, awaiting his trial, while two or three others are under bail to appear for examination at the Commissioner's office. No mention was made of the false entries of imported goods at the time the accused weighers were deposed from office for having obtained a fraudulent pay roll, but steps were promptly taken by Collector GRINNELL for the purpose of securing a thorough and exhaustive examination of the matter. He was assisted in his task by Surveyor CORNELL and District-Attorney PIERREPONT, the latter officer devoting considerable time to the investigation. During its progress sufficient testimony was accumulated to show that certain large importers were guilty of gross frauds. The extent of the frauds has not been fully developed as yet, however, and until they are, none of the persons alleged to be implicated in them will be publicly exposed.

Two separate entries of invoices were frequently found among the books and papers of the accused weighers by the investigating officers during their search. One represented the weight of goods on which the importer paid duties, while the second contained the weight of the goods actually received. The difference between the two sets of figures was often very great, invariably being in favor of the importers. The clue thus obtained was followed up, and additional evidence was obtained. The weighers became communicative in one or two instances, and gave the officers information which showed that this class of frauds was very common. It is said that wealthy merchants tempted weighers who were new to the business by telling them that it had always been the custom to underweigh imported goods. Some of the cases have been placed in the hands of the United States District-Attorney for his action. The offenders will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

There were very few fresh particulars to be gleaned in relation to the drawback frauds yesterday. The Grand Jury has been busily engaged in inquiring into the charges against Samuel T. Blatchford, Francis A. Howard, Charles R. Squires, Julius A. Mott, C. B. Young, Joseph T. Wellwood and William H. Whimster. Testimony was furnished for the Government by JOHN WILSON, W. J. KORN, JEROME REESENBERGER and others. Indictments will probably be found against most, if not all of the accused persons.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Further Action in the Case of the Rendering Companys' Nuisance.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Committee reported in favor of continuing the investigations in regard to adulterated milk. The Superintendent reported on the special street-cleaning work done by the Board during the past Summer, the total expense of which was $2,547 54.

In the case of the New-York Rendering Company, Mr. CARTER, the Secretary, appeared in the Company's behalf, stating that they had complied with all the requirements of the Board except two, with which it was impossible to comply, owing to their situation. These are: First, that all carts containing offal shall discharge it in an airtight building, which they could not construct on their pier, as it is not strong enough to sustain it; second, that all "scraps" shall be passed through shoots upon the boats to convey them away. This, he said, could not be accomplished, as all rendering is done below the water line. The Company requested that it be allowed to conduct its business as at present until the 1st of May, 1870. Also that the Board assist them in finding some place in which the business may be conducted without danger to the public health. Mr. CARTER stated that Dr. HARRIS had discharged Inspector RANSOM C. PARKS, for refusing to make reports unfavorable to the Company. He produced an affidavit from Mr. PARKS to that effect. Dr. HARRIS denied the truth of the statements contained in the affidavit, saying that PARKS had been discharged for intemperance.

The requests of the Company were referred to the Sanitary Committee and engineers of the Board for consideration.

The Rendering Company then asked that they be permitted to pick up dead animals in the streets of Brooklyn and convey them to their boats at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street. The request was denied, after which the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds.

The Kings County Canvassers have completed their work, and have, much against the will of the majority, given a small majority to ANTHONY WALTER for Sheriff. This was not done on the score of any respect for the claims of justice, but from fear of the excited condition of the public mind. The threats of "Vigilance Committees," and, beyond a doubt, the course taken by District-Attorney MORRIS, frightened the bold Supervisors into concession. What they have done, however, has fallen short of giving the people their rights, for the District-Attorney has declared openly that JAMES McLEER was overwhelmingly elected Street Commissioner, yet the City Canvassers have, so far, counted ROBERT FUREY into that office.

The Committee on Rules and Elections of the Board of City Canvassers met last night, and came to the conclusion that HALL, the candidate for Supervisor in the Twenty-second Ward, is elected by a majority of seven. The canvassers of the Second District of the Twenty-second Ward neglected to canvass the Ward ticket; at least their count was not given on the returns, but they made a return to the Police on the night of election, which gave HALL a majority of twenty-four. The City Canvassers' Committee deemed it proper to throw out the district. It was resolved that the District-Attorney be requested to prosecute the canvassers of the Second District of the Twenty-second Ward, and those of the [illegible] District of the Sixteenth Ward.

Sunday School Entertainment by Mr. Harry Smythe, of Philadelphia.

The Sixteenth-street Baptist Sunday School room was filled on last evening to listen to a mirthful lecture by Mr. HARRY SMYTHE, of Philadelphia, whose Christian life has been devoted to the welfare of prisoners through the country. For over an hour the gifted young speaker held the attention of his audience, now exciting them to laughter, and then moving them to [illegible] with him as he pictured graphically the scenes of life.

The New-York Liberal Club.

The New-York Liberal Club, a non-political organization, held its fifth regular meeting last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue. Mr. HENRY WEHLE presided, and in a few prefatory remarks alluded to the Vanderbilt bronzes, which he considered a public imposition, and the unveiling of which was an attempt at deification of the money bag.

Letters were received from Professor JOHN FISKE, of Harvard University, and S. J. E. DUTCH, of Washington, accepting honorary memberships in the Club. A letter was also received from Professor A. R. ROESSLER, United States Geologist, Washington, on fossil shells from Colorado Territory.

Professor M. A. LEVENSON delivered a lecture [illegible] the ballot box and an impartial tribunal for the trial of all offences connected with elections. The judges of election should not be elected. An efficient registration could be obtained by providing for the publication of all claims to votes, with the opportunity of having the claim opposed—the claim and the objection to be decided by an elected judicial officer. For an efficient protection of the ballot box the military should be at the disposal of the officers who were to determine election matters. The Legislature should appoint the principal election officer, who in turn should appoint the other election officers.

A long debate ensued on the subject of the lecture, after which the meeting separated.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS' report of the results of tests of explosive oils sold as kerosene, &c., in this City during the past three weeks, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, states that of thirty-seven samples examined, thirty-six gave off explosive vapor far below 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

A meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning, President SHALER in the chair. A communication was received from the Firemen's Mutual Aid Society, thanking the Commissioners for their donation of $2,000 in aid of the Society.

The first sociable of the season was given last evening at the Park-avenue Hotel, on the corner of Forty-second-street. Mr. ROBINSON, the proprietor, turned the parlors of his house into dancing halls, where the guests and many others enjoyed the entertainment. A band of music enlivened the occasion.

In the case of JOSEPH H. SCHROEDER and ISADORE M. BON, charged before United States Commissioner SHIELDS with smuggling cigars, the former defendant was discharged yesterday, the evidence exonerating him from all complicity in the offence. BON was remanded to afford his counsel an opportunity to introduce additional evidence.

The Democratic Union (Smith Ely, Jr., organization) held their primaries last evening throughout the City for the choice of delegates to the Judicial, Charter and School Conventions, to assemble this week.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at No. 473 Grand-street, last evening, Mr. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, by general request, read an essay on "Our Organization," which was ably conceived and satisfactorily presented.

PATRICK FLEMING, a liquor dealer at No. 4 Greenwich-street, was assaulted yesterday morning in his barroom by JAMES CASEY and CHARLES DONNELLY, who cut him on the neck and face. Both of the assailants were arrested, and being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, they were remanded for examination, the complainant not being able to appear. FLEMING's wounds, though severe, are not considered dangerous.

A fire occurred yesterday on the first floor of the tenement house No. 409 East Fourteenth-street, in a clothes pantry, by which a quantity of clothing was destroyed, but no damage was done to the building.

New-Jersey.

Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., George E. Cutter I. I. Vanderbeck, John Van Vorst, Charles O'Neill, Orestes Cleveland and Henry Wild have been appointed by the Common Council of Jersey City to secure the amendment of the charter consolidating Jersey City with Hudson and Bergen Cities.

Detective NETTLESHIP yesterday rearrested CHARLES HENNING and CHARLES BROBACK, at the instance of a Newark and some Paterson grocers, to whom they had sold matches bearing counterfeit revenue stamps. They were each held in $2,500 bail.

A large box, containing some $36,000 in worthless bank bills, was found by some workmen, a couple of days ago, while digging an excavation at Palisade-avenue, in Hudson City. The bills were each of the denomination of $10, from the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, and bore date June 1, 1862. It is supposed that they were sent hither by some Southern sympathizer during the late war, for circulation in this section, and that he, through fear of detection, deposited them where they were found.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER repeated his lecture on "Caste" in the Opera House at Newark, last evening, before a large audience.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 81½; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 77¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 10d. ℔ cental for Red Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.@61s. 9d.

LONDON, Nov. 17—1 P. M.—American Securities are quoted at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties, 1862	83¾
United States Five-twenties, 1865, old	82
United States Five-twenties, 1867	83¾
Illinois Centrals firm at	99¼

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales will reach 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 77¼. Stocks firm; Erie Railway shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Refined Petroleum 1s. 8½d.@1s. 8¾d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £28 17s. ℔ ton.

HAMBURG, Nov. 17.—Petroleum opened dull at 7 thalers.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 89⅝@89¼.

HAVRE, Nov. 17.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 139f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 17.—Petroleum opened quiet at 61¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 71f. 62c.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet.

HAVRE, Nov. 17.—Cotton closed quiet and steady, for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 17.—Petroleum closed at 60¼ francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—EXCHANGES quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active on speculative account, No. 1 at 90c.; No. 2, regular and strictly fresh receipts, 86¼c.@87¼c., closing at 86½c.@87¼c. for future delivery, for No. 2, and 85¾c.@86c., seller this month; 88c.@88½c., buyer this month; 88c.@89c., seller December; in the afternoon the market was inactive at 85c., seller November, and 88c.@88½c., seller December. CORN quiet at 74½c.@75¼c. for No. 2, closing at 74½c.@75c., seller this month; 75c., seller December; after 'Change market was nominal at 75c., seller November. OATS quiet; sellers No. 2 at 39c.; optional trading was at 39½c., buyer this month; 40¼c., buyer, and 39½c.@39¾c. seller December. RYE firmer at 75c.@76c. for No. 2, closing at the outside figure. BARLEY quiet; No. 2, 96c. HIGHWINES firm at $1 01. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29 25@$29 50. Green HAMS, 15c. Green SHOULDERS, 11c. LARD, 17c., with a demand at 16¾c. seller January, and 17c., seller February. Dressed HOGS quiet at $11@$11 50. CATTLE firm at $3 50@$4 50 for common to good Cows; $4 25@$5 50 for light shipping Steers. Live HOGS active and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $9 25@$9 50 for fair to medium; $9 80@$10 for good to choice; $10 25@$10 85 for extra to prime. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 222,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 112,000 bushels. The severe storms which prevailed here all day put a stop to all business on the docks. No boats could load, and, with the exception of a few parcels of No. 2 Western CORN, which sold at 87c., no transactions were reported. Prices are nominally unchanged, except HIGHWINES, which are offered at $1 05@$1 06. CATTLE—The supply is very light, 900 head; market inactive, and buyers are unwilling to meet the extreme views of holders, who ask ¼c. advance; small sales at 5c.@7c. for Medium to Good; 8¼c. asked for Extra Fat, 8c. bid. SHEEP run light; market quiet [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—TOBACCO steady; Planters' Lugs, $6@$8 50; Dark Leaf, $11@$15 50. COTTON steady at 23½c. FLOUR heavy with only a local demand. WHEAT unchanged. CORN advancing; Old Mixed, in sacks, 90c.; Yellow, 95c.; choice White, $1 02. OATS dull at 42½c. in bulk; 47c.@49c. in sacks. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1 03. PORK, $28 75@$29. New Dry Salt MEATS on orders—Sales of Shoulders at 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@20c. LARD dull at 16½c. [illegible] CATTLE steady; Common [illegible]

OSWEGO, Nov. 17.—[illegible] sales 2,000 bbls. at [illegible] ber Winter, $7 for White, [illegible] WHEAT quiet. CORN firm; sales 4,000 [illegible] 95c. BARLEY dull; sales 9,500 [illegible] Quinte at $1 22. CORNMEAL [illegible] steady—Shorts, [illegible] dling, $22@$23. [illegible] Barley, 13c. to New-York. [illegible] Railroad FREIGHTS [illegible] Flour, $1; to New-York, 86c. [illegible] LAKE IMPORTS—37,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Rye, 255,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 45,487 bushels Wheat, 55,176 bushels Barley, 11,634 bushels Peas, 808,939 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1 [illegible] CORN firm [illegible] BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firm and quiet; [illegible] Mess Pork [illegible] LARD quiet and firm at 17c. for Prime Steam; 17¼c. for Kettle. Live HOGS quiet and firm; [illegible] at $10@$10 50 for Good to Prime; $10 62½@$10 75 for Extra, [illegible] EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 discount buying. Money close.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—COTTON—Small business and declined ½c.; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.; Middling Gulf, 25c. FLOUR very dull, but prices unchanged, except Ohio Extra Family, which sells at $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT very quiet; Western Red, $1 30@$1 37; Pennsylvania do., $1 32. RYE unchanged. CORN unsettled; Old Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; Mixed Western, $1@$1 05. OATS steady at 60c. BARLEY unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 19¾c.; Refined [illegible] COFFEE and MOLASSES quiet. SUGAR steady; fair and good refining, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Grocery grades, 11¾c.@12c. PROVISIONS—Small business. Mess PORK—Small business; prices unchanged. LARD, 17¾c. WHISKY, $1 11@$1 12 for woodbound.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—WHEAT firm; Red, $1 05; White, $1 20. CORN firm at 80c. RYE firm at 80c. OATS firm at 50c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 75. COTTON firm; sales 28 bales at 23¼c. for Middling. Live HOGS active at $10@$10 50, gross. TOBACCO quiet; sales 28 bales at $5 90 for Lugs, to $9 50@$16 75 for Common to Good Leaf. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD—Tierce, 17½c. WHISKY, $1.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 24¼c. FLOUR dull, and quotations entirely unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Prime to choice Red, $1 30@$1 37. CORN dull; Prime New White, 88c.@92c.; Old do., $1 05. OATS dull at 58c.@57c. RYE dull and unchanged, at 95c.@97c. Mess PORK firm, at $32 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, New, 21c. LARD firm, at 19½c.@19c. WHISKY, $1 07½@$1 08, but buyers holding off.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—WHEAT in moderate demand at $1 40 for Amber; $1 45@$1 50 for White; $1 75 for Dehl. RYE dull and lower, nominally $1 05. CORN in moderate supply and demand; Western Mixed, $1@$1 01. BARLEY is arriving freely and is taken sparingly; two-rowed State, $1@$1 10; six-rowed State, $1 15@$1 20; Canada West, $1 20@$1 30. Barley MALT dull at $1 40@$1 65. OATS steady with a good demand at 64c.@66c. for Western State in bulk and bags.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—WHEAT heavy and nominal. CORN firm at 90c. for No. 1 Yellow; 88c. for No. 1 Mixed; 86c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,294 bales; exports coastwise, 1,050 bales; sales, 220 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.@24c. The market closed quiet and prices are nominal.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 17.—COTTON was in fair demand to-day, and closed firm; sales 1,100 bales, part yesterday; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,316 bales; exports, 606 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 45c. Strained RESIN firm at $7 60. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 75@$3. TAR steady at $2. COTTON steady at 23¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—COTTON closed firm; the stock is light; sales, 225 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,602 bales; exports to Great Britain, 266 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—COTTON closed firmer and more active; sales, 95 bales; receipts, 757 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—COTTON closed firm; receipts, 2,602 bales; exports, 2,338 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 24½c.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; Extra White, $1 27; No. 1 White, $1 16. BARLEY, $1 85 ℔ cental.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,766 bales; exports, 1,332 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 24c. Market firm.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—COTTON firmer; sales, 583 bales; receipts, 689 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼; Gold, 127¼.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.

The knocks on the cable,
The knocks on the table,
Have oft been the talk
Of the town of New-York.
But KNOX, the ONE Hatter,
His fame you can't flatter,
Finds much more real matter
For the "Heads of the People."
Hats low crown'd, or steeple,
The best in the City,
To be praised in a ditty,
Or in prose superfine,
At a dollar a line,
The great KNOX doth supply.
Not a swell will there buy
Elsewhere—'tis no lie—
His beaver or castor,
Be he slower or faster,
When he cares to appear,
With unrival'd head gear.
"Two hundred and twelve" in Broadway's the store—
Further praise is absurd, and I cannot write more.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Malta	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Nov. 18	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	Nov. 20	New-York	London.
Iowa	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Eagle	Nov. 18	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Nov. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the steamship *Donau*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for Bermuda, by the *Fuh-Kee*, close at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 17—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Condict, 2 children and nurse, Miss Satterwaite, Miss Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Satterwaite, Mrs. N. G. Condit, 2 Misses Condict, Mrs. A. S. Guerber, Dr. T. R. Satterwaite, E. L. Kingsley, Bryan McCarte, T. O'Brien, Miss Brock, Father O'Hara, Right Rev. B. M. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Averell, Miss Averell, General C. C. Dodge, Miss O'Hara, Miss Mary O'Hara.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 17—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Keald and family, W. Wells and family, Mr. Nickerson, M. Bates, Mr. Perrey, Mr. and Mrs. Laurencekip, Mrs. Chawry, maid and child, Mr. and Mrs. Godey, Mr. Arnot, Mr. Van Schaik and family, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, family and maid, Mr. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and family, Mr. Echeverria, Mr. Guering, Mr. Escobedo, Armand Favier, Mr. and Mrs. Lerris and family, Mr. Defrance, Mrs. Jurnvie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mornechay, family and maid, Mr. and Mrs. O'Kermann, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Fair, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Lida Peters, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore and family, Mr. Austin and family, David Eckley, Mrs. Newland, Fernando Serra, Gorales del Capudano, Michel Harin, T. N. Cann, Gillot J. Kob, Miss Clemence Jabot, Mrs. Hangartner, Mrs. and Miss Hubert, Mr. and Mrs. Fribourg and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mailler and family, T. J. Monly, H. and B. Zartoux, Mr. and Mrs. C. Estesito, Mrs. Newville and son, Mr. and Mrs. Valadier, E. Senaco del Prado, H. Balwick, A. Zenco, Mr. and Mrs. Chouliac, Mrs. Doublot and child, Mr. Bougnier, Herman Schmidt, Mr. Adone, Mr. Bougner, Mr. Abaidano, J. Cadier, Mr. Short, M. Endlitz, A. Durand, Mrs. Zoe Tierefort, Mr. Black, Mr. Schmoelle, A. Lieb, Miss Sophie Leroy, Jose Klein, Paul Sury, Mrs. Marie Berts, Mr. Sousberg, J. Raimand, T. Bruhl, Mrs. C. Largcourt, Samuel Repalds, O. Lockwood, Miss Bullier, Miss E. Sogny.

NOV. 17—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—F. de Bary, wife, child and servant, Gerhard Roosen, Henry Digby, C. W. Muller, L. E. Georgi and wife, J. Jordt and wife, John Moers, M. Moers, Theo. Kaufman, Rupert Wannemacher, E. Singer, Caroline Meyer and 2 children, C. Hirschman, John Katz, Demetri Agreneff and wife, Marie Kaiser, Senaida, Kritschewsaja, Najada Lewitski, Frans von Eickstedt, Rosalie Altschul, Emelie Altschul, Eugen Sobernheim, Fred. Hanna, Rosa Immler, Crescenz Immler, P. Mund, Nathan Fleshmann, Carl F. Hauchmann, Pauline Gerlach, Bertha Regensburger, Leopold Katl, Jenny Lasker, Wm Rapp, Charlotte Jacker, John Sohn, H. Thiem, Pesche Chacham and 2 children, Meryann Rafferti, Regina Kahn, Conrad Scher, Robert Wilde, Carl Reisch.

NOV. 17—*In steamship England, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. Vickerman and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and child, Mrs. R. J. Damkins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jeggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Field, Miss Hubert, Miss Schott, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Chambon, Mr. Moller, J. Oudot, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Ybars, Mr. Hubert, Geo. Quillian, Samuel Quillian, W. R. Reilly, Mr. Jestranal, W. J. Sallett, Mr. Evans, Mr. H. C. Henderson, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Craughton.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—J. Pierpont, Miss Pierpont, Miss Annie Willis, N. K. Barnum, Chas. C. Durrah, A. P. Smith, N. Miskie, James Sullivan, G. W. Woodman.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

[illegible] New-York Associated Press [illegible] J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same person.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 52 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 5 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 42 | Gov. Island.. 7 32 | Hell Gate.. 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg Nov. 3, and Havre 6th, with mdse. and 610 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage; Nov. 11, lat. 49 08, lon. 31 30, passed steamship Rhein, hence for Bremen; 12th, lat. 49 30, lon. 41 20, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.; 17th, lat. 40 07, lon. 71 03, passed a National steamer, bound W.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Griggs, Liverpool Nov. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the [illegible] hours by fog. The E. brings [illegible] passengers.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre Nov. 3, via Brest 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 14, lat. [illegible], exchanged signals with steamship America, hence for Bremen.

Steamship United States, Howes, New-Orleans Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Bark Lady of the Lake, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Banner, Iquique 110 ds., with nitrate of soda to Lanman & Kemp. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 2, crossed the equator Oct. 6, in lon. 37; had light trade winds from lat. 5 N., lon. 40 W., and has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. winds; Sept. 18, lat. 33 50, lon. 72 30 W., had a cyclone from N. N. W. to W. S. W., lasted 20 hours; stove bulwarks, galley, small boats, and received other damage.

Brig Uncle Sam, Christopherson, Port-au-Platte 14 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., to Valentine, Estrella & Co. Had fresh easterly winds up to lat. 32, lon. 73; from thence heavy N. W. gales, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; Oct. 28, in Turk's Island passage, spoke a pilot, who told us that the brig Ariadne, from Turk's Island for New-York, had put back leaky.

Brig Clemore, (N. G.,) Hagen, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with rosewood to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 28, in lon. 34 30; had fine weather to Bermuda, and since N. W. and W. N. W. gales, with thunder and lightning.

Brig Eliada, (of London,) Summers, Rio Janeiro Sept. 13, with coffee to Weston & Gray. Passed Pernambuco Light Sept. 28, bearing W. by N. 10 miles, and had moderate weather up to Oct. 21, when, in lat. 32 11, lon. 70 15, a sudden squall or hurricane came up from the northward, carrying away jib, main-yard, topmast, studding sails, foretopgallantsail, blocks, gear, &c.

Brig Philip Larrabee, Crowell, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Harp, Daley, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Walker.

Schr. Henry Le Blanc, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Harris, Carthagena 30 ds., with hides, rubber, nuts, &c., and 18 passengers to D. De Castro & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Little, Calais, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ben Borland, Blaisdell, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Farragut, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Linckin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Triggs.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Stevens, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Avery, Rockland, with lime to Presby & Co.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Allen, Allen, Thomaston, with stone to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Asa S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Davis, Glen Cove.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Norwich.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Stow, New-Bedford.

Schr. John H. Gould, Bushnell, Newport.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Providence, for Rondout.

Canal boat M. Sheppard, Sheppard, Montreal 14 ds., with barley to John Gordon & Sons.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Nemesis and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Magnolia, for Charleston; Hatteras and Saratoga, for Norfolk; ship Great Western, for Liverpool, (and anchored in Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. U. S. steamship Tallapoosa, from Washington; brig Redwood, Havana; schr. J. D. Griffin, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Falcon, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 15, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Riverdale, Richard Bullwinkle, Victory, Amanda Powers, Honest Abe, Lodusia.

P. M.—Arr. brig H. F. Eaton, New-York, for Calais; schr. J. B. & F. L., Providence, for Millbridge.

Sld. schr. Benj. Franklin, for New-York.

16th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ella May, Providence, for Tangier, Va.; Daniel S. Mershon, Boston, for Philadelphia; Ocean Belle, Machias, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Ella May, White Sea, Daniel S. Mershon, Ocean Belle, Sylvan.

A. M.—Clear, wind N. N. W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—Arr. steamships San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Charlotte, New-York; schr. Robert Caldwell, New-York.

Sld. steamship Virgo, for New-York; brig Robert Dillon, St. Mary's.

Also arr. bark Alamo, from Bristol, Eng.; brig Isola, New-York; schrs. Goodwill, Harbor Island; Hattie Baker, Boston.

Cld. barks King Bird, for Buenos Ayres; Sagadock, Liverpool; schrs. E. P. Sweet, Portland, Me.; David Ames, Havre.

Spoken, &c.

Cascatelle—brig, from Boston for Port Spain, Trinidad, 28 ds. out, Oct. 27, lat. 21 N., lon. 58 20.

Edith—brig, from —— for Boston, Nov. 7, lat. 34 40, lon. 73 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 17.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship India, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under on management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st, New-York.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $15 to $40, for in and outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case, and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st.,
New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

VENETIAN GLASS.
A small collection of this
Rare and Beautiful Glass,
OF THE
STYLE OF THE XVITH CENTURY.
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